CONTENTS.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

JANUARY, 1903.

THE EXPLORATION OF CLEGYR VOYA.

BY THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD.

CLEGYR VOYA is an elevation of igneous rock rising some 45 ft. above the fields and the Rhoson Common, near St. David's.

It forms a long parallelogram running north-north-east by south-south-west, and is tolerably accessible by grassy slopes on all sides save where the rock rises precipitously. The north-north-east approach is by a narrow grassy slope between two projecting rocks, that form natural defences on each side, but a very steep slope is at the start.

The south-south-west slope is more open and less abrupt, and it is broken by a terrace easily mounted from the road leading from Porth Clais! Above that are three horns of rock. Between the two on the left, as we ascend, it would be difficult to mount, but this is not the case between the central and the right hand horn.

The portion of the long side to the south-east parallel with the Alun Valley, and rising above the farm-houses crouching below in shelter from the gales from the sea, is easy of access except at those points, where the rocks start up precipitously. The same may be said of the north-west side.

The entire summit has been fortified by a bank of stone mingled with earth, but originally a wall of stones bedded in earth, that connects the rocky prongs. This bank, or rather wall, was originally faced throughout with large slabs set on end, like the camp of Dinas Sylwy or Bwrdd Arthur in Anglesey, with this exception, that the latter is faced internally as well as externally with slabs set on end. Most of these facers have been removed for building purposes, but on the south-south-east side one remains *in situ*. On the north-north-west side the face for 30 ft. is intact, and five other slabs remain in position. At the north-north-east extremity are six still in position, and pertaining to an outwork beyond, one slab is still standing, and two others are fallen.

The fort is a rudely rectangular parallelogram, but with an adjunct or outwork at the north-north-east extremity, beyond that portion of the bank which is loftiest. Of this outwork, the two sides that make the continuations of the camp in its greatest length are formed by abrupt rocks. There is no opening in the wall to afford communication between this outwork and the main body of the camp; and those defending it, if driven from their position, must have retreated by passing among the rocks on their left.

In *The History and Antiquities of Saint David's*, by Jones and Freeman, 1856, an account is given of the south-south-western end, which must be quoted, as it no longer applies : the walls having been removed by road-menders and the builders of the fences to the adjoining fields.

They say :—

"The defences at the west end are of a rather complicated nature, perhaps to protect the entrance, which seems to have been placed near the south-western angle. These stand at the very brink of the western slope, which, as has been said, is very open. Accordingly, there are traces of an outwork about half-way down the hill."

Unhappily all this has been levelled, and it is with

difficulty that anything can be distinguished, and here nothing can be planned with any certainty. The interior of both the main camp and the annexe have been hollowed out artificially, probably with the purpose of finding the stone to serve for the walls and for the large facing slabs.

The camp takes its name from Boya, a Gwyddel chief, who occupied it in St. David's day, and who caused him considerable annoyance. When David removed from the "Old Bush"—probably Ty Gwyn on the slope of Carn Llidi to the valley of the Alun—he lighted a fire. Boya's camp commanded the ravine, and, seeing smoke rising from it, he went to the spot to enquire who had settled there without his permission.

David pacified him without much difficulty, but Boya's wife was inveterate in her animosity, and she had recourse to various expedients to force him to leave.

As these proved unsuccessful, she made, as a last resource, an appeal to her gods, and tried to propitiate them with a sacrifice.

For this purpose, she invited her step-daughter, named Dunawd, one warm day, to come into the hazel-brake on the slope of the Alun, to pick nuts, and that she might dress her curls. When the girl laid her head in the woman's lap, she shore off her hair. This was tantamount to adoption, and then, with a knife cut the child's throat, and poured out her blood to the gods. This did not avail, and the woman, afraid of Boya's wrath, ran away and concealed herself. What became of her was never known. She probably proposed absenting herself till Boya had cooled down, but circumstances occurred that made a return impossible.

During the night, Paucant, son of Liski, another Irish pirate, entered the little harbour that now bears his father's name, stole in the dark up to the crag, and, finding the entrance unguarded, burst in with his men and slew Boya in his bed. The *Life of St. David* says that fire fell from Heaven and consumed the fortress.

1 2

It must be admitted that spade and shovel show no evidence of the place having been destroyed by fire. If we may trust the "Life of St. Teilo," in the *Book of Llandaff*, David had so won on Boya that he got the rude Irish chief to consent to be baptized. Supposing this to have been the case, it explains the anger of that obstinate pagan, his wife.

In the Latin and Welsh *Lives of St. David* it is said that a spring flowed where the blood of Dunawd had fallen, that was endowed with miraculous healing powers, and was called "Fynnon Dunawd," and the place "Merthyr Dunawd," even to this day. Where that spring is I have not ascertained.

There is a reputed well in the rock of Clegyr Voya that is supposed always to have water in it, but to fill especially when the tide flows. It is a small hollow in the igneous rock, from which a core or crystal has fallen, and is about large enough for the fist to be inserted. This "Fynnon" is still in repute, and its water is regarded as sovereign, especially for sore eyes.

Whilst I was engaged on the exploration of Clegyr Voya, I went several times a day to the reputed spring, but never found water in it, though the rock and sediment at the bottom remained wet.

A tradition exists that, eighty years ago, a party of men resolved on treasure seeking in the camp. The first day, they had hardly begun to dig before a pouring rain came on which drove them away. They went again, and next day a thunderstorm broke over them; but they did not leave till they had uncovered a kettle. They attempted the third day to dig out the kettle, but on reaching the rock thunder and lightning played about it, and the storm continued with such violence, and so long, that they retreated and abandoned the attempt. The origin of the story seems to be this:—

It is commonly held that a subterranean passage connects Clegyr Voya with St. David's Cathedral, and that considerable treasure is hidden in it.

The grandfather of the present Mr. Davies, of the

farm under Clegyr Voya, did actually begin to dig
into the rampart at the south-south-west end, between
the rocks, and sunk a pretty deep hole : it may still
be seen. But, as he found nothing at all, he wearied
of the attempt, and so abandoned it.

There is a second camp at Penllan, a quarter of a
mile distant on the edge of the Alun valley, that local
tradition says was raised by St. David as a protection
against Boya.

Leland speaks of the " two castles of Boya," and
there can be no doubt that he refers to these two.
Elsewhere, he speaks of "Caerboias' Castle, standing
by Alen Ryveret, about a quarter of a myle lower than
St. David's on the said Ryverit" (*Itin.*, vol. v, p. 201);
and he here clearly means Penllan.

But this latter camp is distinctively of a different
and later character, and is essentially a Danish or
Northman erection, or possibly Saxon ; and if Boya had
a fortress here, it must have been completely transformed
by the later pirates. Of this alteration there is no
trace. That the author of the Welsh *Life of St.
David* meant Clegyr Voya is apparent, for he makes
Boya stand on a "high rock" in it, and there is no
rock at Penllan : there all is earth. It was from the
high rock that Boya observed the smoke from David's
fire.

The camp on Clegyr Voya is 320 ft. long by 100 ft.
broad ; this is the measurement, including the outwork
to the north-north-east. The main camp measures
265 ft. in length. The outwork, or annexe, is at a
somewhat lower level. A careful and fairly complete
examination of Clegyr Voya was made at the begin-
ning of June. Much gratitude must be expressed to
Messrs. W. Davies, of Rhos-y-cribed, and to Mr. Watts
Williams, for kind and readily-accorded permission to
make the exploration.

The workmen employed were William Narberth,
John Williams, Peter Cunningham, and Abel Codd,
who all displayed great intelligence and eagerness,

Survey of Clegyr Foia Rock.
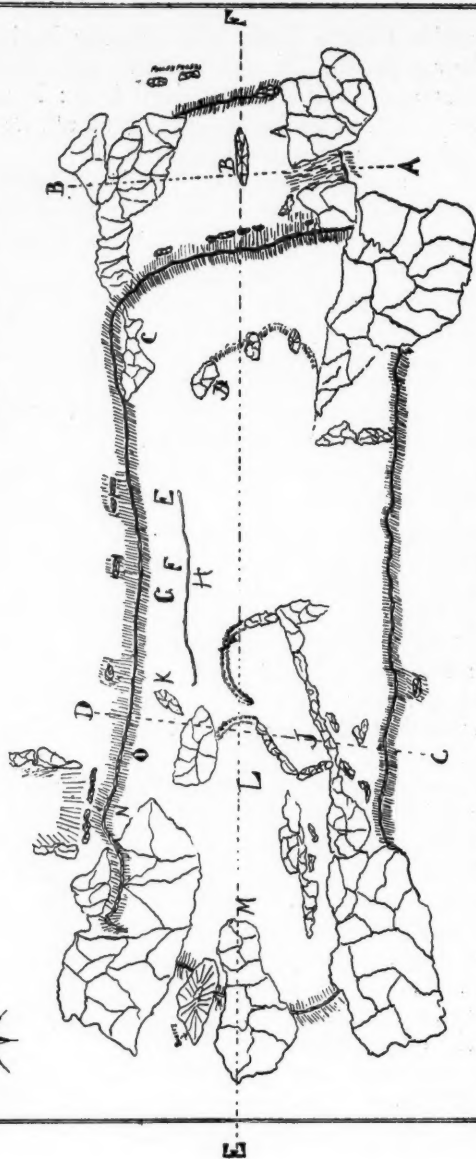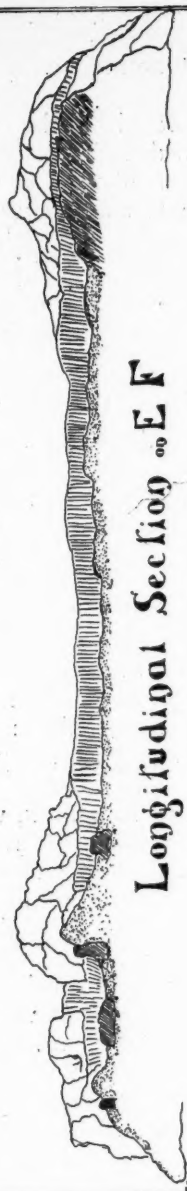
Longitudinal Section on E F

Section on C D

Section on A B

Authorised
St Davids
July 1901

and one may be confident that nothing escaped their eyes.

The first excavations done were within the enclosure marked L-M. Here a low ruined wall can be traced, describing a curve from one mass of rock to another. A trench was cut from L to M, but nothing was found except a little charcoal at M, and a flat slab set on stones built up to support it, some 2 ft. 6 ins. below the surface to the top of the slab. It seemed to have served as a seat, and was placed parallel with the line L-M.

There is a sunken space at G, with rock faces on all sides save one, and that was closed by a semicircular low wall. This wall was traced, and the space was examined. The floor was of beaten clay, at a depth of ¯3 ft. 6 ins. below the turf. Some charcoal was found, and numerous water-worn stones, some round, some long in shape, like celts, but natural. Many of these showed signs of having been used as hammers or axes, and were bruised and flaked. Here also was found a broken stone lamp, like that discovered at Moel Trigarn. Numerous sling-stones had fallen over this portion of the camp, some split by striking against the rock. A little charcoal was found, but no definite marks of habitation. There were, however, a good many bits of burnt stone and burnt earth.

Research was made under the rock at N, where a hearth was discovered built up against the rock face, with much charcoal and ash, but nothing else except pebbles. This hearth was only 2 ft. 6 ins. below the surface, and rested on rock. There was no bank to fall in and encumber the ground at this spot.

Then trial pits were sunk along the inside of the wall on the north-north-west side, and it was ascertained that the original floor was 4 ft. 6 ins. below the present surface. At O, a large hearth was disclosed, strewn with potsherds, and among them lay a stone celt, partly polished, that had two large flakes chipped off it.

The pottery was very rude and coarse, and consisted of the remains of four vessels, none of them with ornamentation except one that had a line drawn round it. All the fragments were collected, but the pieces were so small that it was hopeless to expect to have any of the vessels restored.

At K was another hearth, and the ash lay full a foot thick upon it. Here also potsherds were found, and a flint arrow-head.

The outer portion of the camp, or annexe, was explored, but without results. Throughout the camp were found numerous sling-stones, also pebbles that seem to have been employed as hammers; they were long water-worn, smooth stones, most of which showed indications of having been used.

The pottery found has been examined by Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, and he says:—

"It is a perilous thing to date forty pieces of rough ware, and I can only do it in this case with all reserve. It seems to me to belong to the pre-Roman times, and not to be so old as the typical Bronze Age. Thus it is very late Bronze Age, or early Iron. Of the two I lean to the latter. The little flint is surely worked, and is more like an arrow-head than anything else."

Mr. R. Burnard, to whom I have also submitted the pottery, says:—

"It is very different from hut-circle pottery. The pieces are small, and I advance an opinion with some reserve, but I think it is wheel-made, and I should say it is at the earliest Late Celtic, or it may be much later. The sherds are smoothed on both sides, and if the pots were wheel-turned, the hands were used for shaping. This may account for the little lumps and depressions on them. What we consider as rude pottery must have been used down to a late period. The fact is, we have a lot to learn, and we must dig, dig, and note all finds and compare."

I had already arrived at the same conclusion. The camp at Clegyr Voya is certainly enigmatical. It bears the name of an historical Goidel chief, who perished in it about the year 520, and yet all the relics found in it belong to a much earlier period. The only

solution I can propose is that these Gwyddel free-
booters, who were the scourge of the Welsh, were still
employing stone weapons, no doubt at the same time
that they did others of iron and bronze, and that the
pottery they employed was rough earthenware, manu-
factured on the spot from the glacial clay that lies in
the wawn of Rhosson, and that they did not trouble
themselves to ornament such coarse stuff as was used
for cooking.   A broken spindle-whorl was also found.

The camp had obviously been attacked from the
Rhosson side, as the hail of sling-stones had swept over
the west wall, and fallen on the further side.

In only one spot was there any face to the wall
found on the inside, and it proved that the wall had
been rudely built up with undressed stones; these
stones being for the most part small—none too large
for a man to lift—in course of time the wall had fallen
into complete ruin.   It is difficult, not to say im-
possible, to determine what was the original height of
the wall.   But from the original surface to the summit
of the mound of raised walling, it is still in most places
from 6 ft. to 7 ft. high on the inside.

Pieces of drift flint and flint flakes were not infre-
quent, but none showed signs of working, except a
possible thumb-scraper.

On the whole, Clegyr Voya shows no evidence of
continued occupation.   The finds were singularly few.
The camp had probably been resorted to temporarily,
and in the summer.

But that it had been assaulted is certain from the
abundance of sling stones found in it, scattered every-
where, not collected in heaps as at Moel Trigarn.

There are in it none of those cairns of stones to serve
as missiles for defence, that exist in so many other
camps of a similar character.

It is certainly to be regretted that the "finds" at
Clegyr Voya have been so few, but it was well that a
camp so interesting historically should have been in-
vestigated.

The camp was carefully planned by Mr. A. Morgan, of St. David's.

It was hoped that it would have furnished a key to the difficult problem of the period when these stone camps were raised. This it has failed to do, and all we can say is, that it has advanced us another step in the knowledge of those mysterious camps which are found to exist throughout Wales and Devon, Somerset and Cornwall.

Finally, I may be allowed to add one word on a camp called Tregeare that, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Burnard, I have recently been engaged in digging out, in Cornwall. There again we found plenty of sling-stones. But there we found pottery with what is generally supposed to be the distinctive Bronze Age ornamentation; and yet, strange to say, one sherd had been riveted with iron. This shows that the Bronze Age ornamentation in zigzags and chevrons was continued much later than has been supposed; and we may also surmise that stone weapons were also in use long after the introduction of metal. The pottery found at Clegyr Voya was singularly thick.

I must say that I am loth to give up Boya—if what was found did actually belong to his period, then he lived in a more primitive condition than we should have supposed possible in the sixth century.

The Cambrian Archæological Association had appointed five members to assist in the excavation, but untoward circumstances prevented all five from being present; however, I was greatly assisted by Mr. W. H. Williams, of Solva, who was with me most days, and whose geological knowledge came in very serviceable, and whose opinion on many points was of the highest value.

All the "finds" were sent to the Tenby Museum, where they may now be seen.

ROMAN FORTS IN SOUTH WALES.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot.

THE Roman fort at the Gaer, near Brecon, is often said to have borne in Roman times the name Bannium, and that name has been given in the printed programme of the meeting of the Association as the title of my Paper. In reality, I am not very much concerned about the name. I have my doubts whether the Gaer fort was ever called Bannium. I suspect that Bannium is not a name at all, but, as Horsley suggested, a truncated form of Gobannium, the name of a fort or other Roman site at Abergavenny. The document in which Bannium occurs, the list of the Ravenna geographer, is by no means a trustworthy authority on the exact forms of place-names, which not unfrequently appear in it shorn of their initial or other letters. Thus the fort of Braboniācum, in the north of England, appears in the Ravenna list as Ravonia, without its first letter and its final syllable; and the town of Isca Dumnoniorum appears as Scadoniorum, equally without its first letter and one of its internal syllables. Even if Bannium were, however, the correct name of the Roman fort near Brecon, I should prefer to leave it on one side as an insignificant item. Our predecessors in the study of Roman Britain have paid far too much attention to the identification of names. The names with which they have had to deal are, with hardly an exception, names which never recur except in the topographical lists of Ptolemy, or the Ravenna geographer, or the *Antonine Itinerary*. Nothing is known about them; nothing is recorded as having ever happened at any of them; there is no reference to them in literature properly so called. Take any of the place-names which can be reasonably assigned to sites in the counties adjoining

Brecon : Bravonium, Magna, Ariconium, in Hereford-
shire; Burrium, Blestium, Bovium, Nidum, in Mon-
mouth and South Wales. If I can prove, for example,
that Bravonium is Leintwardine, as a scholar I am of
course bound to note the fact, and I may thereby gain
an item which, combined with other items, will slightly
advance knowledge. But I should make more progress
if I could dig up Leintwardine and discover (apart from
all question of names) what the place was like in
Romano-British days : whether a military post, or a
posting-station, or a village, whose inhabitants reached
such-and-such a degree of wealth, or practised such-and-
such an occupation. It is by learning these details,
far more than by studying place-names, that we may
hope to recover some knowledge of the civilisation of
Roman Britain. The thing is the important matter, not
the name.

In respect to the Gaer, the "thing" is to some
extent plain. We have before us a small permanent
fort, which dominates a river valley, and forms the
meeting-place of several roads. It is not a town or a
village. Very likely, there was outside the fort a small
collection of huts, where a few women, a few traders,
and perhaps one or two retired soldiers, squatted. But
the spot was essentially military. Can we say more
about it? To say much more we need excavation.
But our knowledge of the Roman military system will
aid us a little. We can put the fort into its proper
place in that military system, and in some degree form
an idea of what it was ; what sort of troops garrisoned
it ; what purpose it served in this far-off corner of the
Roman Empire.

For our present purpose two facts about the Roman
army must be borne in mind. In the first place, that
army had two chief divisions, the legions and the so-
called auxiliaries. The legions were brigades of heavy
infantry, each some five thousand strong, recruited (at
least in theory) from those who possessed the full
Roman citizenship : they were the better paid and the

more trustworthy portions of the Roman army. The auxiliaries were organised in smaller regiments, five hundred or one thousand strong, of infantry (*cohortes*) and cavalry (*alae*): they were recruited from the subjects, not from the citizens, of the empire, and corresponded to some extent to the native troops in our African and Indian possessions.

Secondly the army, in respect of both classes, was essentially a garrison army. The legions were posted, one each, in large fortresses of some 50 acres area; the auxiliaries were posted generally in small forts of 3 to 8 acres each. Both were posted on or near the frontiers and the disturbed districts, and there only. Thus in Britain there were troops in Wales and in the north, but very few in the Midlands, the south, or the east. Posted thus, the troops were the garrisons of the hill country and the exposed frontiers. Besides them there was no field army; if one was required, it was obtained by withdrawing men from the garrisons. In general, however, the auxiliaries were posted in the front, and the legionary fortresses lay more outside the actual area of danger; so that to some extent their garrisons were available, without serious inconvenience, for service elsewhere. Thus troops from the Legio II Augusta, at Caerleon, could be used more or less safely to act at need in Wales, and even in northern Britain.

The fort at the Gaer was one of the smaller forts mentioned in the last paragraph. Probably its usual garrison was auxiliary; but it is conceivable that detachments from the legion at Caerleon may have been employed on occasion. In any case, it was a garrison in the network of forts and roads which helped to keep quiet the unruly Silures and other hillmen of South Wales. The fort at Gellygaer, lately excavated by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, is another such; probably there were similar forts in other sites which yet await exploration. When they were established, and how long maintained, is uncertain. The few coins found at Gellygaer suggest an occupation from A.D. 70

or 80 till A.D. 110 or 120 ; and the fact that the masonry there, so far as I could see, showed practically no sign of repairs or reconstructions, points also to a comparatively brief occupation.   And indeed we may well believe that by A.D. 110 the hills of South Wales were quiet enough to allow of reductions of garrison.   The conquest of the district, according to our ancient historians, began about A.D. 50, but was actually effected between about A.D. 75 and A.D. 80 : forty years later the fort at Gellygaer may have become superfluous. Excavation alone can show whether that was also the case at the Gaer, and, if so, whether the buildings were subsequently squatted in by others than military inhabitants.   It is, however, likely enough that some of the outlying little forts were held long after the first period of conquest and pacification.   It was found possible, in the second and third centuries, to detach "vexillations" of the Second Legion to the Roman wall for temporary purposes, and this suggests that South Wales had then become comparatively peaceful. But, even so, a fort like that near Brecon may still have been kept up.   How long it lasted is, however, outside our knowledge.   The roads and forts of the south coast, from Cardiff to Carmarthen, seem to have been, at least partially, restored by Constantius Chlorus or Constantine, early in the fourth century ; but it is hard to say exactly what this restoration was, and it is as yet impossible to say how far inland it extended. When local research and excavation have gone further forward we shall be able to write more fully, not only the history of this single fort, but of the system of forts and roads to which it belonged.   It may still remain a nameless fort, a blockhouse X.   But it and its kindred forts will illustrate the methods of an imperial people faced by difficult hills and stubborn men.

[The inscriptions found at the Gaer cannot be dated.   Some tiles of the Second Legion may belong to the foundation of the fort (compare Tacitus, *Annals*, xii, 38, 3).   I am told that coins have been found at the Gaer, but 1 cannot learn their dates.]

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF BRECON.

BY PROFESSOR E. ANWYL, M.A.

IN spite of the striking modern developments of
Anthropology, Archæology, Comparative Philology and
Comparative Mythology, the reconstruction of the pre-
historic past of Man must always be, at best, of a very
tentative character, and especially when the evidence,
as in the case of Breconshire, is far from abundant.
What evidence there is appears to be more suggestive
than conclusive, and the interpretation of it is by no
means free from ambiguity. However, it is not im-
possible that, in course of time, further evidence may
be found, especially if, at some future date, this and
the neighbouring counties of England and Wales
undergo a thorough Archæological and Anthropolo-
gical Survey. We are fortunate in possessing for
Herefordshire an excellent Archæological Survey, in
the carrying out of which Mr. Haverfield has taken a
prominent part. We have a most valuable Antiquarian
Survey of East Gower by Colonel Morgan, and a survey
of the archæological remains of Pembrokeshire, with
maps indicating the position of ancient monuments,
carried out by several learned members of this Associa-
tion. It would be an excellent thing if a similar survey
could be undertaken also for the county of Brecon.

As the evidence relating to the early settlers of
Brecon is not abundant, and any clue that may suggest
a possible solution of the problem is useful, attention
will be called in this Paper to certain considerations
derived from the river-names of the district, apparently
the most ancient place-names that we have. It is
generally admitted that river-names often survive great
changes in the ethnology of any country, and Wales is
probably no exception to the rule.

For the purpose of the present paper, it will be convenient to treat of the early settlers of Brecon in the order of the great stages of civilisation through which European man has passed : the stage of stone implements, the stage of bronze implements, and the stage characterised by the use of iron. In dealing with these phases of civilisation, it should never be forgotten that they must have largely overlapped ; that, for example, the use of stone implements must have continued long after the introduction of bronze,[1] and the use of bronze weapons after the introduction of iron.[2] Moreover, at any rate in the earlier periods of these stages, some parts of a country or district would naturally be in possession of the higher phase of civilisation, while others would still be in the lower. The distribution of early civilisation, like that of more modern times, was very largely determined, not by conquest and colonisation only, but by economic considerations of barter and exchange, and by the direction of the ancient trade-routes along which goods passed by a system of intertribal barter. Hence, a district which was favourably situated from this point of view, could steal a rapid march in civilisation upon another where the conditions were less favourable. Much of the best archæological work to-day—as, for instance, that of Mr. A. J. Evans—consists in a thorough and painstaking investigation into the ancient trade-routes of the world.

Of Palæolithic Man in Breconshire, so far as the writer is aware, there are no traces on record. It would, however, be obviously rash to infer that, even if no Palæolithic flint implements have been found in Breconshire, the men of that period in their hunting expeditions never set foot in the county. Roughly-hewn flint implements, the most common remains of Palæolithic Man, are naturally most abundant in

[1] At Clegyr Foia, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould has found indications of the use of stone arrows, even in the " Iron Age."

[2] Mr. J. Romilly Allen has called my attention to bronze objects ornamented in imitation of patterns found on implements of iron.

districts like the South of England, where flints abound. Where skulls belonging to this period are found, they are marked by an extreme dolichocephalism. As to the affinities of the Palæolithic men of Britain, several anthropologists have suggested that they were closely related to the Eskimo, and that, as the ice of the Glacial Period or periods melted, they followed the receding fringe of it to the North, in quest of the Arctic animals that accompanied it. If such was the case, could not others, to whom an Arctic climate was not a vital necessity, have remained in Britain, and thus established a link of connection between Palæolithic and Neolithic Man? The investigation of the Hoxne Palæolithic remains by Sir John Evans and others, seems to lead to the conclusion that they are Post-Glacial in character, and so far tends to support the theory of continuity.

The next great phase of civilisation is the "Neolithic," or that of the polished Stone Age. Between this and the former there must have been, in some parts of the world, a transition period, and this has been called by Mr. J. Allen Brown,[1] the "Mesolithic," characterised by flints of a better form than those of the Palæolithic period. Much, however, remains to be done in tracing the continuity of the Stone Age, on the Continent as well as in Britain. The chief facts, as at present known regarding early man in Britain, afford *primâ facie* evidence of a contrast in point of culture between the Palæolithic and the Neolithic periods,[2] and this has not unnaturally been interpreted as indicating a difference of race.

Breconshire, so far as the writer can discover, has yielded no skull which can be assigned to the Neolithic Period, vast as that must have been in Britain. The skulls of this epoch, mostly found in the Long Barrows, are, like those of Palæolithic Man, remarkably oval and dolichocephalic, the dolichocephalism, however, being more extreme in the case of the older type. Both

---

[1] *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for 1893, p. 92.
[2] Keane, *Ethnology*, pp. 110, 111.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF BRECON.

types have a lower average cephalic index than any men in modern Europe, except the Corsicans, and the stature of both types was below that of any variety now living in Britain.[1]   This resemblance of type between Palæolithic and Neolithic Man, in spite of the contrasts in culture, warns us not to assume too hastily a complete difference of race.   The spread of culture, even in prehistoric times, was by no means necessarily coincident with the racial extension.   It is a remarkable fact that the long-headed or dolicho-cephalic type of head is characteristic of Northern, Western, and Southern Europe, as well as North Africa ; but with this important difference, that in the North it is combined with blonde characteristics, whereas in the other areas the complexion is, in varying degrees, brunette.   The prevalent type of head found in Central Europe and its outlying districts, is, on the other hand, the brachycephalic or broad-headed, and this type has now spread into many parts of France, and even as far west as Brittany.[2]   There are sufficient indications that Neolithic Man of the polished Stone Age inhabited Breconshire, and he, too, doubtless con-formed to the general dolichocephalic type of Britain. In British Neolithic graves this type of skull is generally combined with short stature.   Within the large dolichocephalic area above mentioned, where a dark complexion prevails, modern research seems to establish the existence of well-marked sub-groups.   For instance, in the neighbourhood of Périgueux, in France, the ancient Cro-Magnon type of skull, with its marked dolichocephalism, but with an unusually broad face, survives conspicuously in the present population ; and, as Ripley points out, this type was at one time much more widely distributed over Europe than it is now. Again, in the case of the Berbers of North Africa, the

---

[1] Ripley, *The Races of Europe*, p. 306.

[2] Ripley, *The Races of Europe ;* Deniker, *The Races of Man ;* Sergi, *The Mediterranean Race ;* Keane, *Ethnology,* and *Man, Past and Present,* contain valuable discussions on these points.

dark dolichocephalic type in question is tall, whereas
in Southern Europe and in the greater part of Britain
it is short. Doubtless further researches and dis-
coveries will bring to light other varieties, especially
when the exact *shape* of the skull, as well as its
dolichocephalism or brachycephalism, is minutely con-
sidered on lines such as the distinguished Italian
anthropologist, Sergi, has already laid down.[1] That
great care is needed in these researches is clear from
the fact that, within the limits of Great Britain itself,
there are striking differences in stature in different
districts, even among the men of dark complexion, com-
bined with oval skull. For example : while the dark
type in South Wales is usually short of stature, in
Argyleshire and Inverness it is tall.[2] Consequently,
Ripley goes so far as to say that " to class these
Scotchmen in the same Iberian or Neolithic substratum
with the Welsh and Irish is manifestly impossible."
It is on points such as these that much light may be
expected from the investigations of the Ethnological
Survey Committee of the British Association. Gradu-
ally, we may hope to see the various types of the dark
dolichocephalic peoples of the South and West of
Europe, and of North Africa, carefully distinguished.
Until this is done, it is unsafe to indulge in a hypo-
thetical account of the progress of this prehistoric type
from the shores of the Mediterranean to the British
Isles. As there are, undoubtedly, many points of
resemblance between the native races of North Africa
and the men of the Northern Coast of the Mediter-
ranean (not to speak of other European types), some
anthropologists—as, for instance, Keane—have held
that the leading European varieties (or, at any rate,
the dark long-headed type), crossed from Africa into
Europe at the remote period when both these Continents
were joined by land bridges; but, since then, tens of
thousands of years have elapsed, and he would be a

[1] Sergi, *The Mediterranean Race, e.g.*, p. 121.
[2] Ripley, *Races of Europe*, pp. 328, 329.

bold man who would venture to speculate what the
exact physical types, or the languages, or the customs,
of these ancient travellers were.

As the ethnology of a county like Breconshire is an
epitome of the ethnology of the British Isles, it might
be well to pause a moment to consider (supposing it
could be satisfactorily proved that the men of the
polished Stone Age in Breconshire were racially related
to the men of the Mediterranean seaboard), through
what process they would arrive, first in Britain, then
in Breconshire. Sometimes we are apt to picture the
races of early man as travelling in caravan-like pil-
grimages across Continents. The actual method of
their extension must have been very different. It
would be the overflow of the race that would spread
further and further away from each district, and, in
occupying a new territory, it would doubtless combine
very largely with the previous inhabitants. It is in
the highest degree unlikely that, in the Dordogne
district of France, for instance, no descendants of
Palæolithic Man survived, so that these would affect
any race that passed into and through their district.
Hence, the overflow that would ultimately pass over
into Britain would be a very different combination,
racially, from that which first arrived in Europe from
North Africa; and even the British type, if Palæolithic
Man in South Britain survived, would probably have
undergone some modification before it arrived in Brecon-
shire.

In view of the complexity of the ethnological prob-
lem when carefully considered, it would be rash to
speculate as to the affinities of the language of these
early settlers of Brecon. The speech which we call
Celtic (including the two main branches of Goidelic
and Brythonic), belongs to the Aryan or Indo-European
family, and was introduced by later invaders from the
Continent. Both Irish and Welsh, however, exhibit
certain features which distinguish them somewhat
conspicuously from such a language, for instance, as

Sanskrit, perhaps the most characteristic representative of the Indo-European family.[1] One of these features is the loss of the original Indo-European ' p'; existing ' p' in Welsh being the phonetic derivative of an original 'qu.' As this peculiarity of Celtic is found in both Welsh and Irish, and, moreover, existed in some of the dialects of Gaul, we may naturally infer that the Celts, who afterwards colonised Britain and Ireland, had such a peculiarity before any of them left the continent of Europe, and the same may be said of other peculiarities which Welsh and Irish have in common. Such a curious linguistic change as the loss of Indo-European ' p' in Celtic cannot but create a strong suspicion that the race which first introduced this tongue into Britain had learnt to speak it, more or less imperfectly, from some race that spoke an Indo-European tongue with which the Celts had come in contact. All linguistic evidence points to the fact that the form of Indo-European which the Celts acquired had a close affinity with the Italic group of languages. After the Indo-European language in question had been modified by the linguistic habits of the Celts on the Continent, it is not improbable that the resultant language was still further modified in Britain itself, through the influence of the language or languages of the Neolithic pre-Celtic tribes, whom the incoming Celts conquered ; and this process would probably be carried a stage further still in Ireland. As to the characteristics of the pre-Celtic speech of Gaul, as well as that of Britain, as reflected in the peculiar features of Celtic generally, it is not easy to speculate, until the languages of the Celtic and the Italic groups have been most minutely compared. Further, it should be borne in mind that the differences between the languages of the Italic group and *Greek* (not to speak of Sanskrit), are such that even the former may not be unmodified by the linguistic habits of non-Aryan tongues. Greek, again, as compared with Sanskrit,

[1] Especially in its inflexional system and its power of forming compounds.

raises problems of a similar kind. It is unfortunate, for us, that Etruscan, apparently a non-Aryan tongue, presents no sure affinities with Basque, the only surviving non-Aryan tongue of Southern Europe. If these two languages are related, the task of discovering the pre-Aryan tongue of Western Europe will be much easier. It may well be that, in the vocabulary of Irish and Welsh, many words belonging to the pre-Celtic language or languages of the Continent and of Britain still survive, but it is not easy to say with certainty which they are. Probably, too, some of these ancient words still remain in several of the mountain and river names of Britain and of the Continent.

If we are thus at a loss to discover the ancient tongue of Breconshire in Neolithic times, it is not so difficult to form some estimate of the civilisation of that long period. Remains of it, substantially the same in character, occur widely distributed in Britain, over the West of France (especially in Brittany), in the Iberian peninsula, in Mauretania, in Tunis, and in Syria, and, sporadically, in the Mediterranean region generally. The larger remains consist mainly of blocks of stone, sometimes single, sometimes grouped, as in cromlechs, stone circles, and alignments. A continuous series of such stone monuments has been traced in the West of Europe from Spain to Brittany; and, over sea, this series seems to connect on the one hand with a similar series in North Africa, on the other with the stone monuments of Britain. The age of these various stone monuments is a question of great obscurity, and a Committee of the British Association has been formed to inquire into the subject. As there are in Breconshire several stone monuments of the kind, probably going back to Neolithic times, it may not be uninteresting to mention a theory with regard to similar structures elsewhere, put forward by one of the most distinguished of modern archæologists, Mr. A. J. Evans, in his book on *The Mycenæan Tree and Pillar Cult*. He suggests that the pillar of the Mycenæan worship had as its prototype a monolith, in other words a

" maen hir", like those found in Wales. With the pillar was associated a tree, which Mr. Evans thinks was, like the pillar, regarded as the abode of a spirit. The collocation of tree and stone, he remarks, is still frequent in India. Similarly he traces certain groupings of stones to polylithic prototypes, not unlike the *cromlechs* of Wales. In reading this suggestive work, an idea occurred to the writer, that possibly the ancient Neolithic religion of Britain had also two symbols in conjunction,—the " maen hir " or the " cromlech," and the sacred tree, the latter being probably the oak, known in other ways to have been regarded with veneration in the ancient religion of the Celts. It may also be mentioned here that Mr. A. J. Evans calls attention to the noticeable connection of birds with some of the early religions of the Mediterranean area. As an explanation, he suggests that a spiritual being was supposed to descend on the sacred tree in the form of a bird. Might it be that the proverbial " Adar Rhiannon " are a dim and distant echo of some such idea in the early religion of our forefathers ?

In modern archæology, the extension of a form of culture is treated independently of the spread of a race or of a language. Sometimes, two or more of these movements coincide, but at other times they do not. In the case of Neolithic Man in Britain, who lived a pastoral and agricultural life, as contrasted with that of the hunter who preceded him, the domestic ox, the sheep, and the pig, seem to have been introduced from the Continent. In his recent work on the physical features of Britain, Mr. Mackinder remarks that some of the wild animals of Britain owed their origin to domestic varieties that had wandered from control ; for example, the wild boar, the St. Kilda sheep, and the wild cattle of Chillingham. In a recent number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Professor Boyd Dawkins has pointed out the continuity of Welsh farming from Neolithic times : the older race apparently largely assimilating those of the later Celtic invaders.

Before leaving pre-Celtic man in Breconshire and discussing the traces of those invaders who introduced forms of Celtic speech into the district, we may inquire further as to the distribution of those ancient stone monuments in the county, which have a *primâ facie* claim to be regarded as going back to the Neolithic period; though, in the absence of a complete and searching archæological survey, there remains considerable uncertainty with regard to several of them, especially those called in the Ordnance Survey " Standing stones." The same difficulty arises also in the case of the various " carnau ; " until they have been carefully examined, as was done with the " carn " at Ystradfellte, it is not possible to estimate their antiquity. Colonel Morgan has kindly informed me that there are several ancient remains in the county which are not marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps, and it is hoped that in any future archæological survey the sites of these will be carefully indicated.

Doubtless, in remote times, the Neolithic inhabitants occupied most of the habitable land outside the impenetrable forests and marshes ; and, as much of the lower ground in earlier times was so rendered uninhabitable, until men with metallic implements could clear it, we may reasonably expect to find traces of the earlier inhabitants, who were mainly herdsmen, on higher ground than the bulk of the present population. In very remote times, too, the courses of the streams must have been somewhat higher than they are at present, especially where the streams are rapid and the soil or rock easily worn by water. Nor would it be strange if the Neolithic men buried their illustrious dead on conspicuous spots, at a level considerably higher than those of their own dwellings. This tendency would continue into later times, so that this is probably the reason why so many " carnau " are found on mountains.

Among the districts of Breconshire where there are probable Neolithic remains, it seems possible to dis-

tinguish three main zones; (*a*) that of the Wye Valley
to the north and south of Builth; (*b*) that of the Usk
valley and its adjacent parts; (*c*) that of the Beacon
range.

The district of Buallt (Builth), also known as Buellt,
and in the *Liber Landavensis* as Buell, was in ancient
times a principality by itself. In the ninth century
A.D., the districts of Gwrthrynion and Buellt formed a
separate kingdom, the rulers of which traced their
descent to Pasgen, son of Urien.[1]   " Gwrthrynion," says
Mr. Phillimore, " with Maelienydd and Elfael was once
regarded as part of Powys, the traditional boundary
being Rhyd Helyg ar Wy, between Glasbury and Hay."
In both Radnorshire and Herefordshire finds of stone
implements are few, but a flint arrowhead has been
found at Rhayader, and a polished stone hammer at
Abbey Cwm Hir.   Unfortunately, we have no means
of knowing whether these go back to a period before
the introduction of bronze.   The Neolithic traces on
the Breconshire side of the Wye may perhaps be
represented by the two " carnau " on the mountain now
called "Carn Gafallt" (the " Carn Cabal " of Nennius),
and also by the " carnau," and the monument called
"Saith maen," on " Y Gamrhiw " and " Y Drum ddu."
Within this zone the apparently pre-Celtic names
which call for notice are Chwefri, the name of a brook,
Cymrun in Nant Cymrun, and Ganolwyn in Blaen
Ganolwyn (with which compare Aber Gynolwyn in
Merionethshire).   Further south, and probably to be
included within the same zone, there seem to be
similar traces in a number of scattered cairns, extending
almost in a straight line from west to east, from Nant
Ystalwyn to Pant maen llwyd, and southwards to
Penyceulan.   Near Llanafan Fawr there are two
"standing stones," and one near the church of
Llanfihangel Bryn Pabuan, while there is also a stone
called Maen Cam north-west of Cefn Bran.   The

---

[1] See note by Mr. Egerton Phillimore in *Owen's Pembrokeshire*,
p. 224.

most natural continuation of this zone seems to be in
the direction of Llanwrtyd, while there is possibly a
minor zone connected with it on the Eppynt range,
about the upper waters of the Yscir Fechan.

The next zone of importance is that of the Usk
Valley. Here some of the megalithic monuments which
have a *primâ facie* claim to indicate the pre-Celtic
character of the district are situated on comparatively
low ground; and this raises one or two difficulties.
Firstly: Was there any desire shown, when a "maen
hir" or a "cromlech" was erected, for a clear and con-
spicuous spot? If so, then secondly: When and how
was the clearing effected? And thirdly: Were any
"meini hirion" and "cromlechau" set up after the
introduction of metals in imitation of those of the
Stone Period? These are questions which await
further investigation. Returning now to the Usk
Valley zone, and advancing along the Valley from the
Monmouthshire boundary, we find in succession the
following megalithic monuments: (1) the Maen Hir of
Cwrt y Gollen; (2) the Glan Usk cromlech; (3) a
Maen Hir, near Llangynidr Bridge; (4) a Maen Hir,
near Tretower; (5) a Maen Hir, near Gileston; (6)
the Ty Illtyd cromlech; (7) a Maen Hir, near the
latter; (8) a Maen Hir, near Cradoc station; (9) a
Maen Hir, a little south of Battle; (10) after a con-
siderable interval, a "Stone Circle" on Mynydd Tre-
castell. Assuming that some of these, at any rate,
belong to pre-Celtic times, they suggest the existence
of a flourishing community contemporaneous with them
in the fertile Usk Valley. Moreover, there are several
river-names in the district, which elude derivation on
sound phonological principles from any known Indo-
European roots. This is not an isolated phenomenon
confined to this county, as there are many such river-
names in Wales; and the same, or a remarkably similar
name, is sometimes found in places a considerable
distance apart. It is noticeable, too, that many of
these presumably pre-Celtic names fall into types

according to the suffix with which they end. Many,
for example, end in '-wy,' which, by the way, nowhere
occurs in Welsh as a separate word, meaning " water,"
as some have supposed. This suffix in Old Welsh, as
also in Cornish and Breton, appeared in some Brythonic
dialects as -ou (ow); for example, we have Conovium
by the side of Conwy, the name Monnow by the side of
Mynwy, just as we have the Cornish form 'caradow,'
equivalent to the Welsh 'caradwy.' Then, again, many
of these river-names end in -i, a suffix quite distinct from
-wy, but like -wy widely distributed over Wales.
Another suffix of the kind is -ach (though in some cases
this might be Goidelic), and we have also such suffixes
as -e(= eu = ou), -on, -an. It is the existence of these
various suffix-forms that confirms the suspicion that
these words, if we only had the key to them, are not
meaningless. In the Usk Valley zone there are some
names belonging to the classes in question, as well as
others, which baffle sound derivation from Indo-
European roots. For example, there is the name of
the Usk itself, which in modern Welsh bears the form
Wysg. In the *Liber Landavensis* the Welsh forms of
the name are Uisc, Huisc, Usc, and Husc. It is difficult
to decide whether the ' h' was pronounced or not, as it
was not unusual, in the spelling of Old Welsh, to
write ' h'—as the Latin writers of the period some-
times did—where no ' h' was pronounced. On the
other hand, initial ' h' has sometimes been lost in
Welsh, as in elw, *gain*, for an older helw (= O: Ir.
selb). It may be that the name Wysg is equivalent to
the Irish uisge, *water*, and that it indicates the ancient
Goidelic character of the district. It should be noted,
however, that the classical forms of the name are Ἴσκα
in Greek and Isca in Latin, identical with the name of
the Exe, known as " Isca Dumnoniorum." In the form
Isca the name also occurred (according to Holder, in his
Altceltische Sprachschatz, s.v.) on the Continent as that
of a stream above Löwen, and as the ancient name of
the Isch in Saargau. Hence it is not impossible, after

all, that the name Usk is a very ancient pre-Celtic
river-name. The following, too, appear to be pre-
Celtic : the Bidan (of the -an suffix type), the Onneu
(of the -eu suffix class), the Gwdi, the Honddu (in the
Liber Landavensis, Hodni), the Senni, the Cilieni (all
of the -i suffix class), the Yscir, and the Sgio. With
this zone is probably associated that in the neighbour-
hood of Talgarth, where we have the Croeslechau
cromlech. Within this sub-zone in the parish of
Llanelieu, according to an article on Breconshire in
Owen Jones' *Cymru,* there was discovered a flint spear-
head, 7 ins. long, and also an earthen vessel. Unfor-
tunately, here again we may have a case of the use of
stone weapons by the side of bronze, or even iron :
a state of things suggested by the discovery of the
pottery.

The third zone of probable Neolithic remains is that
of the Beacon range, the mountainous district which
forms the southern hinterland to the Usk Valley.
Probably this ought to be regarded as a portion of a
wider zone, extending through the hill country from
the Usk to the Llychwr. From the point of view of
Welsh folk-lore, this is a very interesting district, and
it has supplied Principal Rhys with some of his most
remarkable fairy-tales, notably those referring to the
fairy aversion to iron. This district is also interesting
as being involved in the topography of the "Twrch
Trwyth" narrative in the story of Kulhwch and Olwen.
Within this zone some flint implements have been
discovered, but under conditions which appear to
indicate that the Bronze Age civilisation had been
introduced into the vicinity. At Ystradfellte, a cairn
was investigated in 1898 by Mr. T. Crosbee Cantrill,
and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for that
year. In this cairn there were discovered about fifty
implements, flakes and fragments of flint ; twenty-one
sherds of pottery ; some fragments of calcined bones,
and some fragments of wood-charcoal. Among the
implements is a beautifully-worked flint knife, which

seems to have undergone the action of fire. The
pottery is of clay, with a small percentage of sand.
Mr. Cantrill expresses the opinion that the remains
with the weapons appear to have been first cremated
and then buried, and the cairn afterwards constructed
over them. Through the kindness of Mr. John Ward,
F.S.A., the writer had the pleasure of examining the
knife and some of the other fragments in the Cardiff
Museum. The delicacy of the workmanship of the
knife seems to indicate that it was made at a time
when the workmen had abundant practice in making
objects of the kind. It is not improbable that, while
we have here an indication of continuity with Neolithic
times, some of the practices and arts of the Bronze
Age had been already adopted.

This upland district has yielded no specimen of the
cromlech proper, but several of stone monuments and
cairns, all of which, however, probably do not go back
to the period before the introduction of metals. A
little to the south of Mynydd Trecastell, we find a
maen hir, and in Carmarthenshire, a little to the west
of this, another. Further south, near the river Usk,
we have a stone circle, and, to the south-east of this
and a little east of Llyn y Fan Fawr, there is a
" standing stone." Further south again, near the river
Tawe, we find another stone circle, called Maen Mawr,
and almost direct east of this another standing stone,
and still further east the stone called " Maen Llia."
In the whole of this district there are numerous
" cairns," but the period or periods to which they be-
long are uncertain.

The place-names in this district which seem to be
pre-Celtic are fairly numerous. In addition to some
which have been mentioned in connection with the
Usk Valley zone, the following may be noted. Farteg
(in Mynydd Farteg, in Monmouthshire), Ystruth (in
Aberystruth, Mon.), the river Tillery or Teleri (Mon.),
the Ebbw (for Ebbwy), Sirhowy, Rymi (now Rhymney),
Tysswg, Tarthwyni, Collwng, Pen Milan, Seri, Cnewr,

Crew, Hepste (in the *Liber Landavensis*, Hepstou), Gwrangon (west of Hirwaun), Gwerelech (a little west of the Gwrangon), the Rhigos (in the same district), Nedd, Gelli Duchlithe (possibly Irish), south of Ystradgynlais Colliery, Byfre, a little north-east of Craig y nos, Haffes, north-west of Craig y nos, Llia (possibly Goidelic), Farteg near Ystalyfera, Ystalyfera itself, Bowy in Gelli - fowy, Egel, Clydach (pronounced Cleidach = Cleudach, *cf.* Cloutac in the *Liber Landavensis*), Bodyst, Padest, Eithrim, and Llychwr. As river-names with similar suffixes occur over the whole of Wales, the whole country, as might have been expected, may be concluded to have spoken the same language in pre-Celtic times.

In Breconshire, as elsewhere, the use of bronze implements was introduced, though the recorded finds are few. The most interesting are probably those found near the town of Brecon in 1882, and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1884. These consist of a knife, knife-dagger, two ferrules, and two celts or palstaves. The knife is said to bear a close resemblance to the hafted knives found in Italy, and in the lake deposits of Switzerland.

Bronze implements are generally thought to have been first brought into Britain by the round-headed race of the round-barrows, whose skulls are of a type very rarely found in the present population. This type of skull, as Ripley, Deniker, and other anthropologists have shown, is very common in Central Europe, and especially in the Alpine regions. In the men of the round-barrows of Britain it is combined with greater stature than that of the men of the polished Stone Age. It is not impossible, however, that bronze implements were introduced into some parts of Britain by traders from the Continent, even before men of Celtic speech obtained a footing here by conquest. Indeed, it is highly probable that the conquerors were attracted to the island owing to reports which merchants brought to them. The settlement in the island by Celtic-

speaking tribes from the Continent was probably the result of deliberate colonisation, caused by the pressure of the population at home. Tribes well-armed with bronze weapons, and in close touch with the Continent, would scarcely find it difficult to maintain their superiority over men armed mainly with stone. It may also be that the men of the Stone Age were the more willing to submit to the dominion of their conquerors, owing to the advantage which they gained from the improved supply of bronze implements for agricultural and similar purposes. In the districts nearest to the Continent, the brachycephalic conquering tribes may have been numerous enough to intermarry among themselves, but in the remoter parts of the country, the adventurers who sought new settlements probably formed matrimonial alliances, of greater or less duration, with women of the older population. The result would be a population of mixed race, that had learnt, with more or less accuracy, the tongue of the conquerors; which necessity, and not improbably inclination, served to disseminate. The newcomers would, doubtless, establish themselves securely in the more fertile districts, such as the alluvial lands of the river-valleys, and at all strategic points. In Breconshire, the conquering race doubtless obtained a firm footing in the Valley of the Usk and its neighbouring districts, as well as in the Breconshire portions of the Valley of the Wye. There may well have been a long time before they completely conquered the pre-Celtic population of the hills, and the old language may have lingered there for a very long period.

The question has been warmly discussed as to the language of the first Celtic invaders. It is held by some that the first Celtic-speaking tribes that settled in the island of Britain spoke the Goidelic form of Celtic, of which Irish is the chief representative; others hold that the Goidelic form of Celtic was not carried from the Continent into Britain at all, and that the first Celtic language to be brought into Great

Britain was the dialect of Celtic known as Brythonic, of which Welsh and Breton are the living representatives. Principal Rhys, in *The Welsh People* and in other writings, advocates the view that the first Celtic invaders were Goidelic-speaking, and an offshoot of what he terms the "Celtican" type of Continental Celt. The Brython is regarded by him as having arrived much later, and as belonging to another Continental type, the "Galatic." Principal Rhys considers these Goidels to have spread throughout Wales, and ultimately to have sent out colonies from the nearer parts of Britain to Ireland. Professor Kuno Meyer, on the other hand, in an able and valuable article in the *Cymmrodor*, expresses a doubt whether the Celts who first invaded Ireland went thither through Britain at all. Without entering here into a discussion of this subject, the present writer, after a careful consideration of the various factors of the problem, finds it difficult to believe that Ireland would be first colonised by Celts direct from the Continent, whence it is not visible, rather than by Celts from Britain, whence it is. If the first Celts were Goidelic-speaking, then, before waves of them passed from South Wales to Ireland, there is every reason for thinking that they occupied, among other places, the Valleys of the Usk and Wye. In which century B.C. they gained possession of these lands it would be difficult to say.

The Welsh language is, however, Brythonic, and the question naturally arises, who of the early settlers of Brecon made this the speech of the district. Welsh differs from Irish, not only in certain points of phonology, but also in the relative prominence in its development of certain factors of linguistic change. Old and Middle Irish are distinguished by the marked way in which linguistic change has operated almost entirely through purely phonetic processes. Changes due to psychological, as distinguished from physiological, causes, are relatively unimportant. Welsh, on the other hand, even in the oldest forms in which we know

it, has undergone far more changes due to mental
causes, in the break-up of the old declensions and of
the conjugations of the verb, in the operation of true
and false analogies, and in the formation of new
linguistic groups generally. In syntax, as in accidence,
there are many points of similarity between the two lan-
guages; but Welsh shows a noticeable tendency to recast
its sentences on lines similar to those which modern
analytical languages generally follow. These general
characteristics are shared also by Breton and Cornish,
so that their main features were established before the
Bretons crossed over into Brittany. For example, before
stem-endings could be employed as plural endings,
irrespective of the original declension of a given noun,
the original plural-endings themselves must have been
lost. Yet, in spite of these differences between Irish
and Welsh, an analysis of the Celtic roots which the
Goidelic and the Brythonic branches have in common
will reveal a much greater closeness in vocabulary be-
tween Irish and Welsh than between Irish and Breton
or Cornish. It is not improbable that Brythonic was
first introduced into Wales at a time when the differ-
ences between it and Goidelic were obviously dialectal
only, and that many Goidelic terms (notably some
compound words) were, by the slight necessary changes
then required, turned into a Brythonic form. This
would also happen in place-names, and possibly ex-
plains why it is that we have now so few undoubtedly
Goidelic place-names in the Principality. In Brecon-
shire, for example, the only clear instance which the
writer has been able to discover is the use of " llwch"
(lake), in one or two place-names on the Beacon range.
It is certainly surprising that the wave of Goidelic
Celts should not have left more traces of its presence
in the place-names of Wales. Is it not, then, probable,
that the Brythonic Celts, when they entered the
county along the Wye and Usk Valleys, and settled,
at any rate, in the more fertile parts, did so some time
before our era ? It is not unreasonable to suppose that

the Brythonic tribes were largely aided in their con-
quests by their iron weapons. Some iron *agricultural*
implements may, indeed, have reached the Goidelic
tribes before their conquest by Brythons ; but it is
hardly likely that the Brythons would strengthen their
enemies by selling them iron weapons of war. There
is, indeed, no record of the discovery of any prehistoric
iron weapon in Breconshire,[1] but such finds are
notoriously rare, as iron so rapidly rusts away in the
earth. Whether the " crannog" on Llangors lake was
the work of men who were acquainted with iron, there
does not seem enough evidence to say.

In Roman times, the men of the south-eastern
portion of Wales were known as the Silures, but their
precise boundaries cannot be determined with cer-
tainty. As to their appearance, the classical passage
is that contained in Tacitus, *Agricola*, c. xi ; where he
calls attention to the different physical characteristics
of the inhabitants of different parts of Britain, and
indicates the probability that these differences could be
accounted for by a difference in the country of origin
of each section. The Caledonians resembled the Ger-
mans, the Silures the men of Spain, and the inhabitants
of the parts nearest Gaul the men of that country.
It should be borne in mind that, in Graeco-Roman times,
Spain was thought to be much nearer to western
Britain than it really is. It is interesting to note that
Tacitus had observed a clear difference in physical
appearance between the men of the south-east of
England and the Silures : the probable explanation
being that, in the case of the latter, the bulk of the
population was of the old pre-Celtic race. The oft-
quoted words of Tacitus are : " Silurum colorati vultus,
torti plerumque crines, et posita contra Hispania Iberos

---

[1] Nor any " Late-Celtic" object. The nearest discoveries of such
objects are those of the gold ornaments of Cerriggwynion, in
Radnorshire, on the one hand, and those of Dolaucothy on the other.
A " Late-Celtic" collar was found in 1896 at Llandyssil, and is now
in the Bristol Museum.

veteres traiecisse easque sedes occupasse fidem faciunt."
If we turn to the *Annals*, Bk. xii, 31-40, we find that,
in their great struggle against the Romans, the Silures
were under the leadership of Caratacus (Caradog),
whose name was thoroughly Brythonic, and who was
evidently himself a Brython. Moreover, the account
given by Tacitus clearly implies that Caradog was no
alien to the Silures, but was able to address them in a
tongue which they understood. In the whole of
the account given by Tacitus of the stubborn and
courageous resistance of the Silures to the Romans,
there is no suggestion that they were linguistically
different from the other tribes of Britain ; hence we
may legitimately conclude that their governing classes,
at any rate, were, even at that time, Brythonic in
speech.[1] This does not preclude the possibility that,
in the hilly country of the Beacon range, for example,
and it may be, from there continuously to Gower and
Kidwelly, the ancient Goidelic stratum was still domi-
nant, especially as it could then be reinforced from
time to time by sea from Ireland. After the departure
of the Romans it is not improbable, either, that some of
these hill-tribes, with help from Ireland, may have
regained possession of the Usk Valley and the neigh-
bouring districts, and that some such movement is
indicated in the narrative of Brychan. It will be
remembered that the districts of Gower and Kidwelly
are expressly mentioned by Nennius as ones in which
the sons of Liethan ruled, until they were expelled by
Cunedda and his sons.

In discussing the ethnology of Breconshire, the
writer has not found it possible, within the limits of
this paper, to enter at all fully into the difficult question
of the Ogam inscriptions. The discovery of an Ogam
inscription so far east as Silchester, in a district which

---

[1] The ancient name " Abone " near Venta Silurum (Caer Went),
seems more Brythonic than Goidelic, the old Irish form being
' *abann*,' *river*.

could hardly have been Goidelic,[1] makes one chary of drawing far-reaching ethnological inferences from two or three Ogam inscriptions, found, as they are in Breconshire, in the neighbourhood of an ancient avenue of communication between Ireland and parts of the west of England, such as seems to have run through the Usk Valley. Moreover, as Principal Rhys has pointed out, the Latin forms of the names found on bilingual Ogam inscriptions show clearly that Brythonic was socially the dominant Celtic language, though Goidelic may have existed in a position of inferiority. Nor is it safe to assume that the Ogam script was never used to write Brythonic as well as Goidelic, especially as the use in Ogam of "tt" for "th," and "cc" for "ch,", would have been suggested, not by Goidelic, but by Brythonic usage. It seems hardly likely that orthographical ideas would have been borrowed from Brythonic to be used only in Goidelic.[2] There is no reason for thinking, however, that any of the Breconshire Ogams are written in Brythonic. The "Moqvutreni" (Ogam) and the "Maccutreni" (Roman script) of the Trecastell inscription are unmistakably Goidelic.[3] The Trallwng and Glanusk Ogams seem to be themselves Goidelic, but the Latin inscription in each case, in the form of the proper names, suggests a Brythonic influence. Hence, the precise ethnological inference to be drawn from these inscriptions is uncertain.

A line of enquiry which may lead in course of time to a fuller knowledge of the Celtic invasions of the district, is the careful study of the ancient "British" camps, as compared with similar structures elsewhere. These, when carefully examined, might indicate the

---

[1] See Principal Rhys in *Report of the Land Commission*, chap. viii. Such examples in Breconshire are Cunoceni, Dunocati.

[2] The use of "tt" for "th," and "cc" for "ch," is mentioned by Principal Rhys in the *Report of the Land Commission*, chap. viii., and by the Hon. Whitley Stokes in his work on *The Celtic Declension*, in Bezzenberger's *Beiträge*, vol. xi., p. 144.

[3] Compare also the Cilgerran Stone.

relations of the early Celtic tribes of the neighbourhood of Builth, Brecon, and Talgarth, and Crickhowell, all of which appear to have been important military centres in ancient time.

Doubtless, considerable light would also be thrown on the ethnology of the district, by a careful comparison of the Welsh dialect of Breconshire with those of the neighbouring counties. Similarly, an anthropological study of the physical types of the county, such as was commenced by Dr. Beddoe in his *Races of Britain,* would no doubt yield important results.

In dealing with a subject such as this, further advance can only be made by following up various clues from different points of view. The clues may often be slight, and from the nature of the subject there is much room for error, but the combined result of these different investigations may lead to an approximately correct δόξα, even if we cannot obtain a clear and certain ἐπιστήμη. Let us hope that, sooner or later, this kind of work may be done for the whole country by means of a thorough Archæological and Anthropological Survey.

A SURVEY OF THE LORDSHIP OF HAVER-FORD IN 1577.

BY HENRY OWEN, D.C.L.Oxon., F.S.A.

THERE is at the Public Record Office (*Land Rev. Misc. Book*, vol. 238) a survey of the " Castle and Lordship of West Haverford with the Town and County of Haverford, otherwise Haverfordwest, late part of the possessions of Jasper, late Duke of Bedford," taken on the 14th May, 1577, by Robert Davy,[1] the deputy of John Herberte, Esq., the Queen's Surveyor for South Wales, together with the renewal of divers rents at the discretion of the said Robert and of Maurice Canon,[2] gentleman, the deputy of Sir Edward Mansell, the Seneschal of Haverford.

The survey begins with the following memorandum :—

Fo. 20*a.*—" The said Castell and Towne of Haverfordwest are scituate within the Countie of Pembrooke aforesaid adioyning unto a Creeke of Milforde wch floweth into the lande a quarter of a myle above the said Towne and Castell being of such depth as at a spring tyde a Shippe of xl tonne maie come harde to the Towne : And within iiii myles of the said Castell & Towne viz at Knapwood Roade[3] a Shippe of greatest burthen maie come : wch said Castell and Towne are xii myles from the mowth of Milforde aforesaid v myles from the Towne of Pembrooke and ix myles from the Towne of Tinbye.[4]

[1] Receiver for South Wales in 1595 ; see *Owen's Pembrokeshire*, I, 566.

[2] He was the father of Sir Thomas Canon, the antiquary. The family owned Cilgetty, which passed to Picton Castle upon the marriage of Elizabeth Canon with Edward Philipps.

[3] Above Langum ; it is mentioned by George Owen among the thirteen ' roades ' of Milford Haven.

[4] The surveyor's mileage is vague, as it generally was until the present statute mile was fixed by 35 Eliz., cap. 6, s. 8.

"THE CASTELL.

"The same hath bene a verie proper pyle buylt uppon a Rocke and had the Towne in olde tyme on the north side thereof: but the Towne now flourishing is all wellneere on the south side of it.

" Also the Gatehouse or entraunce therinto is on the west side having had in it a Porters Lodge, an utter gate, and ynner gate with ii portcullices, all now utterlie decayed (as the rest of the roomes hereafter touched are). Also within the utter gate and over the ynner gate hath bene Theschequier, of xiiii foote square with a prison house under it.

" Also there is on the said north side a Tower[1] sometimes consisting of divers roomes & hath adioyning to it the walles of a Stable wch was iiiivi[2] foote in length & x in bredth.

" Also from the said Stable forwarde on that side standeth a wall of xx^{ti} yardes longe with a Wach Tower in the myddest thereof, from thence towardes the north-east a like wall compas wise of xl yardes longe, wth a Turrett in the myddest thereof.

" Also from the said Gatehouse sowthwarde, a short wall of x yardes in length : from thence towardes the sowthwest a wall of C yardes in length with a Turret in the myddest: without this wall a forced banke borne up with another wall & within that circuit a greene walk.

Fo. 20*b.*—" Also the Castell greene before you come to the mayne building containes half an Aker.

" Also concernyng the late inhabited pte of the Castell being utterlie decayed as before : the gatehouse or entrie therinto hath in either side a Lodge, under that gate is a vawte wch seemes to have bene made for some privy waye into the Towne but none dare search the ende of it : Uppon the east side of the said gate a rounde Tower and from that a thicke wall of xxxiiii foote longe : At the ende of that another rounde Tower under which is a stronge prison house called Brehinock. The Roomes within this mayne building in brief be these. A hall of xlv foote long and xx foote brode with a Chymney in it having under it a lardge roome (wth a Chymney) called the Coyning House out of wch goeth a stayer into a walke called The Queenes Arbour, in the east corner whereof is a rounde Turret and at ech ende of the Hall a Tower. Also a Chapple of xxiiii foote longe and xvi foote brode. A great Chamber (with a

---

[1] This would seem to be the tower which survives in Buck's view of the town.

[2] Fourscore and six.

chymney) of xxxiiii foote longe, and xiiii foote brode. One
other Chamber (with a Chymney) of xx foote longe, and xiii
foote brode. A pantrey of xiiii foote square. One other roome
for offices of xii foote longe & vii foote brode with other small
roomes and a Kitchin with iii Chymneys. Also within the
circuit of these buildings is an ynner Warde or greene of lxx
foote square having a Well in it.

" Ffinally concerning the lymittes and boundes of the said
Castell I cannot as yet finde out the certaintie thereof, unlesse
I should take it by reporte of Jurie who can doe it but by con-
jecture, and therfore I deferre the doing thereof till tyme of
more leasure to be had and better evidence to be seene: and
this the rather for feare to preiudice her ma^{tis} Inheritaunce.

" Md. within the said Castell greene or utter Courte the
Justices of the great Sessions doe begin the same Sessions when-
soever thei be holden for the Countie of Pembrooke and all
warrantes and writtes beare date there and iudgementes uppon
life and death are geven there, all iudgementes are there affirmed,
all fynes proclaymed and all adiournements made: Never-
theles the Justices are forced to sett in the Towne Hall in
default of a convenient Shire Hall or Court House[1] in ye
Castell wch in my poore opinion wolde be made as well for
purpose, as for the keeping of the Courtes concerning the Lord-
shippe."

Then follows the Customary of the whole lordship.

" THE CUSTUMARYE FOR THE WHOLE LORDSHIPPE OF HAVERFORDWEST AFORESAID.

"Ffirst the said Lordshippe hath in it iii sortes or kindes of
Tenauntes, viz. Ffreeholders holding landes and tentes as here-
after shall appere (some by Knightes Service, Sute of Courte,
and Relief with Rente and some without Rente and some others
in free Socage with rent and without rente). Gale Tenauntes
termed in the Recorde Custumarie (or rather Custome) Tenauntes
in respect of divers services and dueties accustomed to be done
and paid by them (as Sute of Courte Heriotts Collectōn of
Rentes and such like). And Tenauntes by Leases of which
divers be of Landes of late yeres holden by Gale Tenantes at
Will and these for wante of Survey have their Leases graunted

---

[1] By the Charter to Haverfordwest of James I, the Justices of
Great Sessions and the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of Pem-
brokeshire were empowered to hold their courts at the Guildhall
of Haverfordwest : persons attending at these courts were exempted
from the jurisdiction of the mayor and sheriff of Haverfordwest.

without reservacõn of such dueties and services as are incident
to their holdinges.

"Also there are ii Leetes yerelie kept at the Castell Gate of
Haverforde, the one within a moneth after Ester the other
within a moneth after Michaelmas, wherunto all the ffreeholders
holding of the Castell ought to doe Sute: And all thother
Tenauntes and Resiantes[1] throughout the said Lordshippe in
respect of their Reysancie saving the Ffreeholders of Camros,
Stainton and St. Ismaell's, who togethers w'th the Gale
Tenauntes there owe sute to their private Leetes in those
severall mannors only, holden in sorte like as before.

"Also there is holden yerely at the said Castell Gate a Courte
baron termed Curia forinseca from xv dayes to xv daies for
triall of Accõns betwixt ptie and ptie under xls throughout the
whole Lordshippe wherunto all the said Tenauntes as well
Ffreeholders as others doe sute, for tolleracõn[2] whereof the
Ffreeholders have used to make fyne at the Stewardes pleasure.

"Also before Thordinaunce for Wales there was used to be
kept at the said Castell Gate a Courte called Curia For (inseca)
from moneth to moneth, wherein fynes were leavied and re-
plevies granted, reall and mixte accõns were tryed, wch courte
ever since hath bene discontinued but maie be revived forso-
much as the said Ordinaunce hath not inhibited it.

Fo. 21a.—" Also the profites of all these Courtes yet in use
consist of Reliefes of Ffreeholders, viz. xs. for everie plough
lande rising to cs. for a whole knightes fee consisting of x
plough lande and so ratablie downenwarde according to ech mans
contentes,[3] Ffines for offences and Issues and Amercementes for
none apparaunce, all ratable at the Stewardes discrecõn. And
also of Heriottes hapning uppon the death of the Gale
Tenauntes yelding above vis. viiid Rente, or else not.

"Also the said ffynes and Amercementes have not bene used
to be afferde by any Tenauntes as in other Courtes : because
there are not any Custumarie Tenauntes that holde their landes
by Copie of Court Roll or by the Rodde, but onlie such as
before be mencõned.

"Also the Heriott paiable uppon the death of everie of the
said Gale Tenauntes is the best Beast and if a Tenaunt hold
divers Teñtes he is to paie a Heriott for everie one : This
heriott and thother Casualties are to be leavied by a Baylief for
that purpose called The fforeine Baylief of Rowse (als Ballivus

---

[1] Residents.
[2] Redemption ; see *Owen's Pembrokeshire*, I, p. 314.
[3] Acreage.

itinerans, Baylief errant) or his Deputie, and by him to be
accompted for yerelie.   And this Baylief or his Deputie is also
to serve the said Courtes.

"Also it hath been used that the Steward at everie Leete
should cause inquirye to be made of all estrepement[1] and wastes
of howses and hedges of the Queenes Gale Tenauntes, and if any
be founded faltie and do not amende the same by such days as
the Stewarde lymittes, That then the Reeves in the Mannors
where such falte is founde (and the said Baylief in the rest of
the Lordshippe), shall distreine Thoffender, according to the
value founde of the offence, and the same distresse to keepe by
the space of one moneth : And if then it be not repaired, the
distresse to be solde and employed uppon the repacõn by over
sight of iiii of the Queenes Tenauntes next inhabiting; which
use is thought convenient to continue, notwithstanding the
letting of the Landes by Lease.

"Md. It is also thought convenient that uppon making
Leases of thinges yet at Will and upon renewing of Leases
alredie made (wherin this is omitted) there be reserved, besides
the annual Rentes & newe Allottmentes, Sute of Courte Heriott
and all other dueties and services of auncient tyme accustomed.

"Also it is to be noted as touching the Computacõn of the
Akers with this Lordship,[2] that the poll als the quarter, wher-
with thei measure, contayneth in length xi foote : iiii of those
quarters in length and one in bredth doe make a yarde termed
" virgaꞇ terr̃." Tenne of those yardes in length iiii tymes
accounted (wch by a quadrant accompt is xl yardes) make a
Roode or Slange, iiii of these slanges make an aker : So as
everie aker is xl. polles longe and xvi brode. Also viii of these
akers make a Bovate or Oxeland and viii bovates make a
Carucate als a plough Lande. So as everie Carucate conteynes
lxiiii akers : And for that the common usage of Accompt
for lande in this Countrie and likewise in Evidences ronneth
uppon those termes we have in this Survey sett downe the
contentes according to the same and not by pticular nomber of
akers."

The principal free tenants who held of the Queen as
of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight
service, suit of court at the Castle Gate, and relief
without payment of rent, are :—

----

[1] Spoiling.
[2] For the local land measures, see *Owen's Pembrokeshire*, I, p. 135
and p. 368.

Robert, Earl of Essex[1] ...	Talbenny Manor ...	three carucates
The same and Henry Longueville[1]	Langum Manor... ...	five carucates
Sir John Perrot ...	Haroldston Manor ...	seven carucates
Henry Longueville ...	Manor of De Rupe, *als.* Roch	five carucates
Lady Newport[2] ...	Trefgarn Owen Manor (as jointure)	five carucates
The same	West Dudwell	two carucates
Francis Laugharne[3] and George Wirriot	East Dunston Manor ...	two carucates
Francis Laugharne	Mountain Cot	half a carucate
The same	West Dunston	half a carucate
Morgan Phillips, Esquire[4]	Uzmaston Manor ...	three carucates
John Barlow, Esquire[5]...	Great Pill Manor ...	two carucates and a-half
Thomas Bowen, of Roblinston, gentleman	Roblinston	capital messuage and five carucates

The same—Roblinston—Six bovates—late of James Bowen.

William Warren,[6] in ward of the Queen—Wolfsdale Manor and two and a-half carucates

Griffith White, Esquire[7]	Rickaston, in Roose ...	two messuages and a carucate and a-half.

Also James Bowen, gentleman, held (*inter alia*) the manor and mountain of Kethingston, otherwise Keiston, and three and a-half carucates of land by the same services; but with the addition of a yearly rent of forty shillings payable at Easter, and of sixpence payable at Michaelmas.

It is noted that the sixpence was the rent formerly paid by the Prior of Pill; the Easter rental was probably added when the property was granted after the dissolution. William Tankard held the capital messuage of Lewelston, and three and a-half carucates by the same services and a yearly rent of sixpence payable at Michælmas; and Mathias Morse held a carucate and a-half there by the same services and a rent of thirteen shillings and four pence payable at Lady-Day and Michaelmas. Upon this the surveyor notes that Morse's rent is not a "free rente" as shown by a comparison of the areas and rents of the holdings of

[1] See *Old Pembroke Families,* p. 79.

[2] Margaret, widow of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall; she died in 1598.

[3] Of St. Bride's, and his brother-in-law, the last Wirriot of Orielton.

[4] Of Picton.   [5] Of Slebech.

[6] Of Trewern.   [7] Of Heullau.

other Gale Tenants, and by the Lewelston accounts, which state that it is paid for customary land. "Also this is paiable at twoe ffeastes, where (whereas) free rentes are commonly paid but once a yeare." He further says that the Lewelston rents are placed under the Castle, "for that the same are said to have been sometime parcell of the demaynes thereof."

There are fifteen other free tenants of the lordship who held closes of land in free socage by fealty and suit of Court without rent. The holdings are at Sturmyn's Park in Carsfield[1] (held by Thomas Revell, Esquire), by Eylard's Hill Bridge,[2] Great and Little Lowlard's Mead and West Pelcam. The total rental of the free tenants is 54s. 7d. There were only two leaseholders, who each held by leases under the Great Seal for twenty-one years as of the manor of Lewelston. Alban Stepney[3] held at a rental of £5 6s. 8d., premises of which a note says the true names were Anastaceslade, Tyrrellsholme, Churchull, Broademoore, Langelande, Todhull, le Pinfolde, and Walslande (otherwise Walshlande), "but the same have been so longe occupied together without survey that none of the tenauntes doe knowe how to divide them severallie, but being measured all together the same are founde to containe five carucates and two akers of lande, now commonlie called Austerslade." The rental of Roger Marcroft was sixty shillings, and he held at Agardhill, upon which it is noted, "the premises doe consist of one messuage and twoe carucates of lande, called Greate Eylardes Hill, which hath bene rented as in olde Recorde at Cs.; which was belike when the countrie was in such great disorder that the tenaunt thereof founde speciall defence by the ayde of the Castell (near which it lyeth) for himself and his goodes."

---

[1] Cashfield in St. Martin's.   [2] Elliott's Hill in Camrose.
[3] The founder of the family of Stepney of Prendergast; his holding was in and about Slade, in St. Martin's. Roger Marcroft was sheriff of Haverford in 1570.

The seven tenants at will, otherwise Gale Tenants, held messuages at Lewelston and Pelcam by suit of court, heriots and rents, which last amounted together to £4 18s. 4d.

Under the heading of "The Town and County of Haverforde, otherwise Haverfordwest, and the mill of Haverforde," the surveyor reports :—

Fo. 24*a*.—Md. "The said Towne is scituate as before is remembered and consisteth at this present of three pishes viz One of our Ladie being the Queenes as impropriate to the late Priorie of Haverforde. One other of St. Martine being also the Queenes as impropriate to the late Priorie aforesaid. And the thirde of St. Thomas likewise impropriate and latelie pourchased by Sr. John Perrot Knyght. The same is the best buylt the most civill and quickest occupied Towne in South Wales but yet greatlie impayred touchyng Traffique since the subsidie of Tonnage and Pondage have bene paid and other imposicōns sought to be leavied.

"Also it appereth by olde Charters ratified by the Queenes Matie that now is by her highness Letters patentes dated vii° Decembris Anno regni sui scďo that the said Towne is incorporate by the name of the Towne of Haverforde, and made to consist (for government) of a Mayor a Shireff ii baylieffes and burgesses to be yerelie chosen according to certeine Ordinaunces in the said Charter expressed.

"Also it is made a Countie of itself [1] by name of the Countie of the Towne of Haverforde, and exempted from the Lordship of Hav'forde, wherin sometimes it was and that with such precinctes & boundes as then were used as belonging to the same as well by lande as by water : The Castell of Hav'forde with the Diches[2] and other th'apptenñces & rightes therof only excepted.

Fo. 24*b*.—"Also that the Shireff and the Baylieffes should be sworne before the Chauncellor of the said Lordshippe of Haverfordwest and Rowse (or his deputie) and before the Mayor whose othes in pte are to yelde a faithfull Accompte yerelie af the profites of their Offices.

"Also that the said Mayor shoulde or myght keepe the

---

[1] By 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., cap. 26, s. 124, it is enacted that Haverfordwest shall be a county in itself, as it hath been before this time used.

[2] The Castle moats, which seem to have been extensive.

Courtes following as in auncient tyme thei were kept before the Stewarde of the said Lordshippe and Portreve of the said Towne, viz One Courte termed intrinseca as well from moneth to moneth as from xv daies to xv daies. Also one other Courte de xvᵃ in xvᵃ called a Hundreth Courte. And one other Courte termed Pipowder Court holden uppon speciall occasion for dispach of Straungers[1] with expedicōn or for contractes in ffayer tymes.

"Also that the said Mayor shoulde be Coroner within the said Towne and that both for the Office of Mayor and Coroner he should be sworne before the said Chauncellor or his Lieutenant : And that the said Mayor shoulde be Justice of Peace to all intentes within the said Towne.

"Also the said Mayor by point of Charter shalle be clerke of the market within the said Towne : and also that the said Corporacōn have yerelie within the said Towne uppon the Eeven of St. Thomas the Martir one ffaire[2] to continue for vii daies following with a Courte of Pipowder, as before, to be holden there during that tyme : So as the said ffaire be not hurtfull to the faires neere hand to it.

"Also that the Baylieffes for the tyme being shoulde uppon their othe before the Auditor or Auditors yelde a resonable Accompt of all and all manner of Issues, fynes, amercementes, forfaitures & casualties whatsoever hapning within the said Towne. And if thei the said Baylieffes fall to be insufficient the whole Towne to answere for them.

"Ffinally there is in the said Charter a speciall Proviso that the same shall not extende to graunt from the Prince the great Sessions to be holden before his Justices for that purpose within the said Towne and precinct thereof, nor the profites and comodities thereof, but that the same shoulde be duelie answered by the Shireff of that Towne as before is remembred.

"Thus much concerning the said Charter besides divers other

---

[1] It was their civil business, not the strangers themselves, which was despatched at this court : it gradually fell into disuse. In late times if the mayor could not settle the dispute, he put the suitors back in their original positions : there seems to have been a difficulty about enforcing the orders of the court. The criminal business of fairs and markets was held at the court of the clerk of the market, whose principal duty was to try weights and measures ; the standard was originally entrusted to a bishop, who appointed some *clerk* as his deputy : the judge of the court, afterwards a layman, continued to be called clerk of the market.

[2] It began on the 7th July ; George Owen calls it 'a great faire."

articles touchyng Liberties and usages not concerning the
Revenue and therfore not thought needfull to be touched
here.

"Ffurthermore I finde by the Recorde of the Ministers
Accomptes de Anno xvii° H. vii (being then the possessions of
Henrie Duke of Yorke[1]) that all his Revenue well neere within
that Towne, saving that within the Chardge of the Butler and
Customer of the Porte of Haverforde, were and had bene
chardged in iii severall Accomptes. One of the Baylieffes there,
who were wonte to accompte for the Rentes of assise of all the
Burgesses within the said Towne the profites of Straungers and
Chenceries[2] of stalles and standinges for Butchers and others,
the herbage about the Castell with divers other small rentes
amounting then together as by the said Recorde pticulerlie
appereth to xxiiii *li.* xviiiš. xiđ. ob. One other Accompt of a
Collector of the profites of Aleprize. And one other Accompt
of the Seriantes of the Towne who did accompte for the profites
of the Courtes following, viz., Curia intrinseca tenť de quindeñ
in quindenam. Curia intrinseca tenta de mense in mensem.
Curia Hundredoř. Curia de pede pulverizať. Curia admiralitať
de finibus felonũ et fugitivoř. All which Rentes and profites
were that yere excused in the said severall Accompts and
chardged in the said Bailieffes Accompt."

The surveyor then sets out two leases for twenty-one
years under the great seal to the mayor, sheriff, bailiffs
and burgesses of the town of West Haverford ; one of
the tenements, rents, and dues in the town, late part
of the hereditaments of Jasper, Duke of Bedford,[3] at a
rental of £26 12s. 4½d., and the other of three corn
mills in the parish of St. Martin, and the right of
fishery there at a rental of £10. Whereon the surveyor
remarks : —

"*Fo.* 25a.—The aforesaid mylles doe stande uppon and over-
thwart one of the rivers called Doygleddy, having that name by
reason of their force and swiftness by falling from the mountaynes
in great aboundance uppon everie rage of raigne ; and to prevent
the perill that might betide them by sodaine floodes, uppon the
myll leete about a flight shorte from the mylles were pollitiquely
devised a Headweare with certaine floodgates :"

---

[1] Earl of Pembroke, King Henry VIII.
[2] Tolls.   [3] Earl of Pembroke.

He goes on to remark that the floodgates have been of late neglected and the banks decayed,

" by reason that the under farmer hath been used without any assignement to cut flagges and turfes in a meadow of the Queenes adjoyninge."

He further says :—

Fo. 25*b.*—" Md. I find also in the former recited Recorde an Accompt of the Office of Customer & Butler of the Towne of Haverforde aforesaid who did accompt for prisage of wynes,[1] for Custome of Wynes and other marchandizes then due to the chief Lorde of the soyle: but nowe the said prisage of Wyne is claymed by the Erle of Warwick as chief Butler of England. The Custom of Wynes by the ffarmore of that Custome and impost and in leu of thother Custome the Subsidie of Tonnage and Pondage is leavied by the Customer of Millforde with the members, wch was not leavied when the Butlerage was accompted for but began Anno primo Eliz. Regine.

" Also the Shireff of this Towne is accomptable yerelie for the profites of the great Sessions & quarter Sessions holden there and for all other such like profites there as the Shireff of the Countie of Pembrook accomptes for in the Shire.

" Ffinally the Queenes mati^e hath more Revenue within the said Towne as pcell of the possessions of the late Priorie of Haverforde: the Priorie of the Pill, the Hospitall of St. Jones of Jerusalem,[2] Rees Griff[3] attainted and of Colledges, Chauntries, and such like."

Then follow particulars of certain of the demesne lands in and by the town, held by Sir John Perrot for terms of twenty-one years at various rentals. Among them are six acres of meadow presented " to lye beneth the bridge and is called Cathlott Marshe ;"[4] marsh

---

[1] The right of the Crown to take two tuns of wine from certain ships ; the duty for which it was commuted by Edward I was called " butlerage."

[2] The Knights Hospitallers, who had a Commandery at Slebech ; the patron is more usually known as St. John.

[3] The grandson and heir of Sir Rhys ap Thomas; he was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1531.

[4] Cartlet ; the Jubilee Gardens occupy part of the old marsh, whither the townspeople used to resort to shoot at the butts.

and herbage by Gwynesdich,[1] the boundaries of which are the lands of John Vaughan of Narberte, Doctors Parke, the Queen's lands called Austerslade and Lowles Meade ; the Black Meadow, near Austerslade, "above Bellman's well there ;" "thirtie yardes of land called Ffiggeshole, otherwise Ffroghole[2] and Gostmeade in the Queen's high-way leading to Austerslade ;" the Mill Meade from the mill to the "hedweare" between the two rivers, "one parte thereof called Rounde Meade is over the river next the lande belonging to Prendergast;" and "three roodes of lande betwixt the rivers neere little Eylardes Mill and Austerslade." It is noted that the new rents assessed by the surveyor are to begin as to tenants at will from Michaelmas 1579, and as to leaseholders from the expiration of their leases. The total rental of the castle, town, and mill of Haverford is £56 15s. 9½d.

The survey of the manor of Camrose follows : there are seven free tenants, and their total rent is 46s. 6d. John Wogan of Boulston, Thomas Bowen, gentleman, John Smyth, and John Tankard (in Easter Dudwall), held of the Queen by knight service, relief, and suit of court, the others in free socage. William Warren held to him and his heirs for ever, at a rent of two shillings, the pond and stream to his mill at Wolfsdale, then in ruins. Thomas Bowen, as son and heir of Mark Bowen of Roblinston, held to him and his heirs for ever, by grant to his father, on August 4th, 1545, by William Morrice Gwynne, mayor, and the feoffees of the Chamberlain's lands, a ruined house and nine bovates of land by the cemetery of the church of St. Ambrose[3] at Camrose ; for this he paid eight pence[4] and a heriot

---

[1] An older name was Gundwynes dich, and a later Queen's Ditch.

[2] This name was common near the town.

[3] Camrose Church is dedicated to St. Ismael.

[4] This rental of eightpence was bought by Sir John Perrot, and included in his benefaction to the town.

of 3s. 4d. to the feoffees, and twenty shillings to the lady of the manor.

There were three tenants for years in Camrose, who all held by letters patent from the Crown for twenty-one years. Of the first, the surveyor notes that there are 59 acres short in the holding, which he attributes to the fact that " when the premises were first demised the particuler was grounded uppon reporte, without either estimate or measure made." Thomas Bowen held, as assignee of Roger Marcroft, five parts of the mill at Camrose (the remaining part was held by the same man as the heir of Walter Wadding); the sur-veyor found by record that in ancient time the premises were let at a much higher rent, " when belike there were fewe mylles;" he further states " the Tenaunt hath used to doe suite of Court as other Tenauntes, but no ffarmers of mylles doe paie Heriottes."   John Tankard and Thomas Bowen held as assignees of Griffith White a carucate or ploughland on Goffermount, *alias* Coveran (now Cuffern) mountain, said to be " but heath grounde neither good for pasture nor corne."   As the mountain had been claimed by private persons, the surveyor sets out on behalf of the Crown : (1) A survey in 1549, when the jury presented the King's ploughland at Coffron " knowen by metes and boundes and by them perambulated ;" (2) his own survey in 1565, " for better evidence when occasion should happen," in which the metes and bounds are fully set out ; he found then that " sondrie lordes" held other parts of the mountain, the principal of them being " Anne Ladie Woogan,"[1] who at that date had granted her interest to Owen Tankard ;[2] (3) " a recorde of accomptes" of the collector of Camrose in 1314 ; and (4) a survey of 1560.

There were ten gale tenants at Camrose ; their total

---

[1] Widow of Sir John Wogan of Wiston, and daughter and heiress of William ap Philip of Stonehall.

[2] The Tankards were of Dudwell, in Camrose.   Owen Tankard was the son of John, above mentioned.

rents amounted to 119s. 4d. There are some good
Pembrokeshire names among them : Cornock, Rennysh,
Poyer, Synnet, and Esmond. The place-names include
Broughton's Lands, Wethered Ford, Le Parock, and
Calfe Hill. It was presented that it was an ancient
custom of this manor that the tenants were bound to
collect the rents, and that they at the Easter leet gave
the names of three gale tenants to the steward, one of
whom he chose to be reeve for the year.

In the manor of Stainton[1] with its members Pill and
Roch, *alias* le Wood, there were eleven free tenants.
Among them were Robert, Earl of Essex and Lady
Newport, each of whom held in Lambston ; Morris
Walter at Rainbotteshill ;[2] Francis Laugharne Esquire
at Barrettes Hill ; the heirs of Richard Bowen[3] of
Loghmeiler, and James Bowen, gentleman, at Wood-
ston and Terston ; Thomas ap Owen of Trellom at
Terston, Nickell, and Thurnton ; David Bolton[4] at
Bolton's Hill ; and Hugh Butler,[5] gentleman, an infant
and ward of the Queen, the manor of Johnston, and
five carucates of land. David Bolton held by a rent of
a red rose, others held at no rent, and the rent of the
rest was nominal. The rental of the six "tenants
by indenture" for twenty one years amounted to
£7 15s. 4d. Among the place-names are Ymeshill[6] in
Stainton, and Egebegesismore, of which last the grant

[1] The manors of Stainton, St. Ishmael's, and Pill were part of
the possessions of Pill Priory.

[2] In Roch, Morris was of a family of the name of Holmes, who
settled at Haverford and took the name of Walter ; from him were
descended Richard Walter, of Roch Castle, sheriff in 1657, and his
more famous sister, Lucy.

[3] His daughter and heiress, Katherine, brought Lochmeilir to
John Scourfield, of Moat.

[4] He married the daughter of Mark Bowen, mentioned above ;
his family had been at Bolton Hill for some generations.

[5] Sheriff in 1599 ; Johnston came to the Butlers by marriage
with the Tankard heiress.

[6] Deemshill, called Zeimshulle in a fine of 1319; see *Owen's Pem-
brokeshire*, 1, 173.

was made by Henry, King of England and France, lord of Ireland and Haverford, on the advice of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, supervisor of the lordship of Haverford. There is a grant of a coal mine in Roch, late in the tenure of Owen Prendirgast. The surveyor adds at the foot "this voucher of ye premisses to be parcell of ye manor of Roch and Pill is erroneous, for there is no such manor." The fourteen gale tenants paid £9 14s. 4d. ; one of the tenants, Tege Ormonde, looks like an Irishman, the others are Pembrokeshire and Welsh and the procurator of the parish church of Stainton. The place-names are Copped Bushe, Annable Pull, and le ffourde. The surveyor notes that a court was held at a place called Black Stone.

In the manor of St. Ishmael's there were eleven free tenants, none of whom paid rent. Among them were Sir John Perrot, Lady Newport, John Barlow Esquire, Francis Laugharne Esquire, John Wogan of Boulston, Esquire, Griffith Wyrriot[1] gentleman, and John Wylly : they held at Bicton, Great and Little Houghton, le Hill (in Dale parish), and at Seavers Hill.[2] There were no leaseholders in this manor. The nineteen gale tenants paid between them £13 18s. 11d. ; among their names are David Allen, Philip Cocke, David Leye, Morris Prosser, Robert Jordan, Philip Hyre, and Richard Germyn : they all held in St. Ishmael's. One holding is described as "unum toftum edificatum vocatum Censarie or Vowrie Lande," upon which the surveyor notes—

"this gardine Plott and Tofte (as the reste following) were sometime cottages which served for Chensaries or Vowrye men termed Advocarii in the Recorde (which we commonly call innemates[3]) and were Artificers often flitting from place to place, the nomber of which is small nowe to that it was when

---

[1] Younger brother of George Wirriot, mentioned above.
[2] There is a Siver in St. Bride's.
[3] Inmates were strangers to whom cottages were sub-let: there are many old statutes against harbouring them ; they paid a fixed rent for the protection of their landlords.

Pilgrymages stoode, which causeth that the same in most places
be utterlie decayed.   But in this Lordshippe the Tenauntes
being Tenauntes at will were forced to occupie them with their
Tenauntes and paie th' accustomed Rentes and by reason thei
dwell neere the sea and sett ffisher men aworke, thei have some
such innemates at this daye.   Wherfore it is fitt thei shoulde
be letten to those that are the presente Tenauntes of the prin-
cipall landes, but no fynes to be rated for the value of such."

The jury present that there was in the manor "a
seate where a Myll hath bene with a watercourse there-
unto belonging, and that the same Myll hath bene
decayed tyme out of mynde."   Also the surveyor found
by record "that there hath bene a Passage which I
learne did decaye by reason it was verie dangerous,
being over a parte of Milforde verie brode in that
place."

In the manor of Pill, William Tasker held a
tenement containing a ploughland called Annabale
Pill, under a lease for lives.

" The dwellinge howse[1] beinge fower roomes on a floore and one
lofte at the lower ende of the said howse, containing in all 21
coples covered with thatch and one little outstall adjoyneing to
the Hall covered with slate."

There were several outbuildings all covered with
thatch, and the annual value of the whole is *nil*.

The total rental of the Castle, Lordship, and Town of
Haverfordwest is stated to be £111 18s. 7½d.

The outgoings are :   the fee of £63 6s. 8d. yearly
for life to Sir Edward Mansell,[2] as seneschal of the
lordships of "Haverforde and Rowse," by grant of
Philip and Mary, in 1558, and of £6 13s. 4d. as
chancellor and supervisor by the same grant.   The
surveyor notes, that as the office of chancellor is not in
force, this fee can be saved after Sir Edward's death.
The fee of Robert Acton, £6 12s. 4d., as constable of
the Castle, and 30s. 10d. as jailer; as the Castle is

---

[1] The old house of the De La Roches on Pill Rhodal; see *Old
Pembroke Families*, p. 74.
[2] Of Margam.

"utterly decayed," the surveyor thinks that these fees also may be saved after the life of the holder.   Also, one Philip Morgan had for life " the office of customer and butler of the porte and creeke of Westhaverforde," with a yearly fee of 40s., and of bailiff of Haverdford-west and Rowse, " which officer collecteth ye casualties of this Lordshippe" with a yearly fee of 60s. 8d.   The surveyor says, " which ffees I do not here reprise for there is no value of any of the said casualties in this survey."

Then follows a copy of the report of Davy and Canon as to their proceedings, which seem to have been conducted with much fairness.   The tenants complain of their poverty by reason of the heriots, suit of court, collection of rents, and the " burthen of servauntes and children."   The surveyors increased the rents by £13 13s. 5d.; they object to the system of taking fines on renewal of leases, and they add " it mai be that some which wolde putt ii or iii of these tenements into one and make dayries maie afforde to give greate ffines ; but then shoulde the countrie be desolate of people, and the Queenes comoditie and service otherwise much hindered."

The document concludes with the regulations for the survey laid down by Lord Burghley,[1] the Treasurer, and Sir Walter Mildmay,[2] Chancellor.

[1] Lord High Treasurer, 1572-1598.
[2] Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1566-1589.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CROSS OF ILTYD AT LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

RY G. E. HALLIDAY, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.

THE faculty for the reparation of the Parish Church at Llantwit Major included the setting-up of the
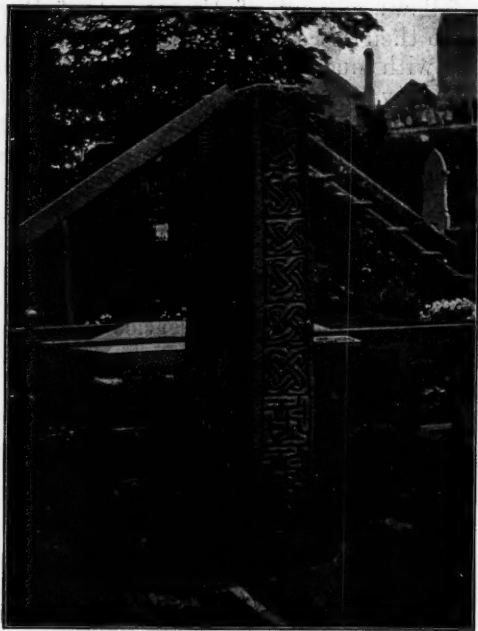

Fig. 1.—The Iltyd Cross, shored up preparatory to its removal.

pre-Norman stones in the western or old church. With one exception, this was complied with: the exception being the Iltyd Cross-shaft, said by tradition to be *in situ.*

The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the late Vicar of Llantwit,

who, at the time of the restoration in 1889, was about
ninety years of age, expressed a wish that, when he
died, he should be buried by the Iltyd stone; and that
the stone should not be removed to the church until
after his death. This request was complied with; but,
as the stone showed some fresh signs of fracture, the
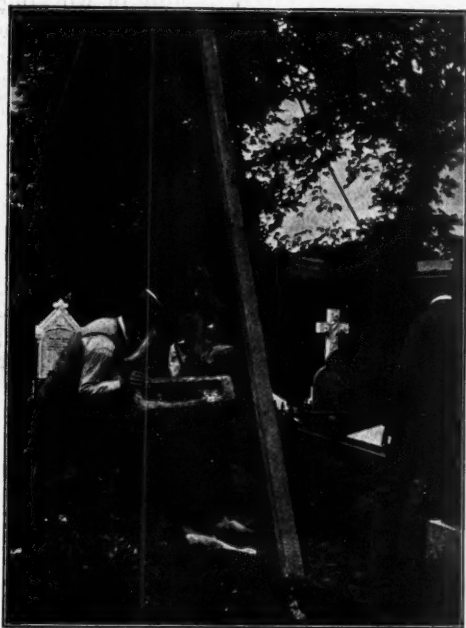present Vicar, the Rev. Henry Morris, thought it

Fig. 2.—The Iltyd Cross, in process of removal.

advisable to accept the kind offer of Dr. Charles T.
Vachell, J.P., to set up the stone, under cover, with
the other pre-Norman remains (Fig. 4).

The Cross-shaft of Samson, commonly called the Iltyd
Stone, measures 6 ft. from the ground-line upwards,
and 4 ft. 2 ins. from the ground-line to the extreme
base, which tapers from 12 ins. to 7 ins. in thickness
(Fig. 5). The worked portion of the stone terminates

in a picker-line, about ¾ in. in breadth, a few inches
below the ground-line—in fact, just under the turf—
for about 1 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft. below this, there is every
indication of the soil having been disturbed; small
pieces of crockery and other miscellaneous *débris* were
unearthed. Below this, however, the soil showed no
indication of having been moved below the picker-line.
There are no signs of either tooling or working in any
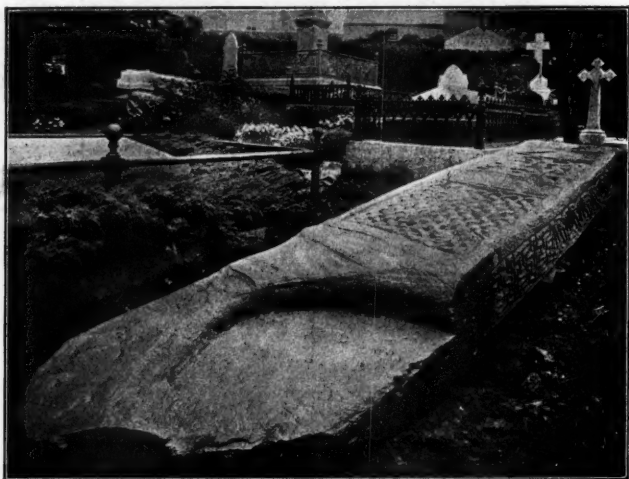form. It is simply a glacial boulder turned to account:

Fig. 3.—The Iltyd Cross, after being taken out of the ground.

on one side the surface is rubbed quite smooth, and
shows very distinct striations.

The accompanying photographs, taken by Mr. Guy
Clarke and myself—when compared with the measured
sketch—will give a far better idea of the base than
any written description (Figs. 3 and 5).

The cross-shaft stood from 3 ins. to 4 ins. above the
limestone rock, which probably accounts for its having
kept its upright position for so many centuries; but a
further proof of the stone being *in situ* was : first, the

finding of bones immediately under the cross; secondly, the discovery of a rough stone cist, containing an undisturbed skeleton, placed within a few inches of, and exactly in the centre of, the east side of the cross-shaft (Fig. 6); from which it is conclusively proved that both cist and cross were put in at the same time. Had the cross been fixed after the cist, the cist would have been disturbed: which it was not. Had this been erected prior to the making of the cist, the cross,

Fig. 4.—Interior of the Old Western Church at Llantwit Major, where the Iltyd Cross now stands.

owing to its great weight, would have inclined forward. The floor of the cist was about 3 ins. above the exterior bottom of the cross-base.

The following notes and sketch-plan, made by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., of the Museum, Cardiff, will explain the position and condition of the human remains found immediately around the cross.

"The whole trunk and skull of one of the skeletons, A, was exposed on the south side of the excavation. It lay on its back with the head to the west, the upper parts of the legs only appearing in sight. The head was slightly inclined to the right,
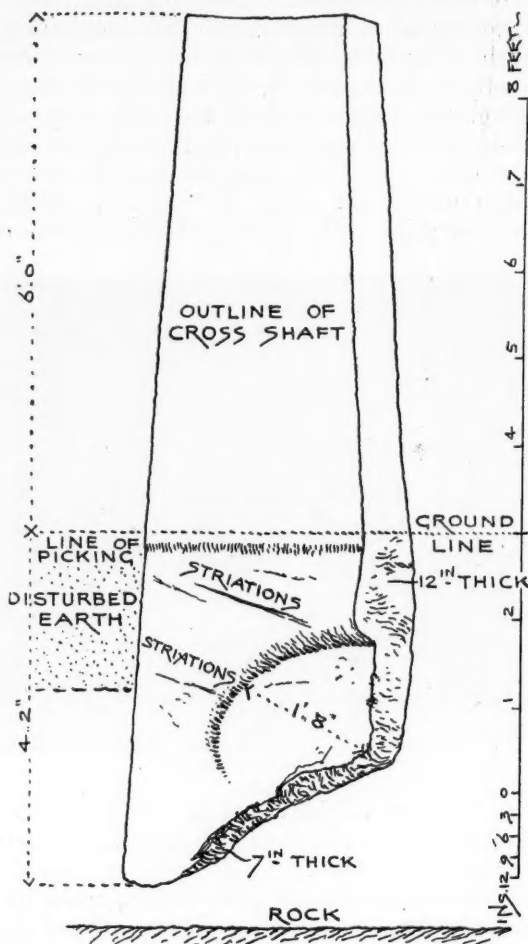
Fig. 5.—Section showing Iltyd Cross before removal.

and the arms were so folded that the hands must have rested on the trunk.   There were no signs of a coffin of any sort (Fig. 6).

"The other skeleton, B, was at a slightly higher level, and it lay further to the east, the head only appearing in the excavation.

This body had been placed in a rude cist, stones having been placed close around it, and then roofed in by larger stones. The skull, as I saw it, was unprotected above; but it was probably

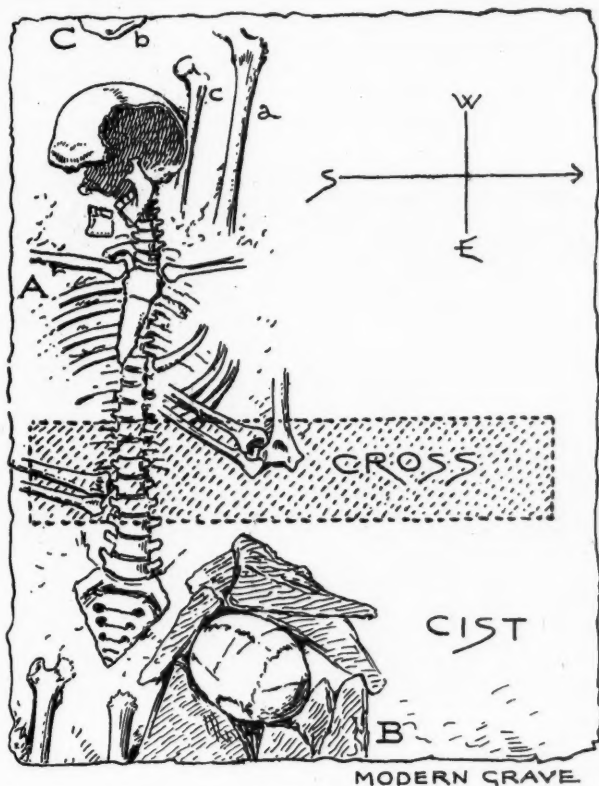Fig. 6.—Plan, showing Human Remains discovered beneath the Iltyd Cross.

covered with a stone when found. The upper part was visible, and it was somewhat turned to the left.[1]

"Besides these, the thigh and pelvic bones of another skeleton

[1] Mr. Ward had no opportunity of noting [the exact position of this skeleton with reference to the cross, as the shaft had then been removed, and the excavation widened.—G. E. H.

(c) were brought to light at the west end of the excavation, and they were at a somewhat lower level; and, in fact, may be said to have passed under A.

" All the bones were in a condition more resembling those of prehistoric than of ordinary churchyard burials. They were excessively brittle, through loss of the gelatinous matters, and were much fractured without displacement, a bone appearing to be sound until the attempt was made to move it. There is little doubt, therefore, that these interments were very ancient.
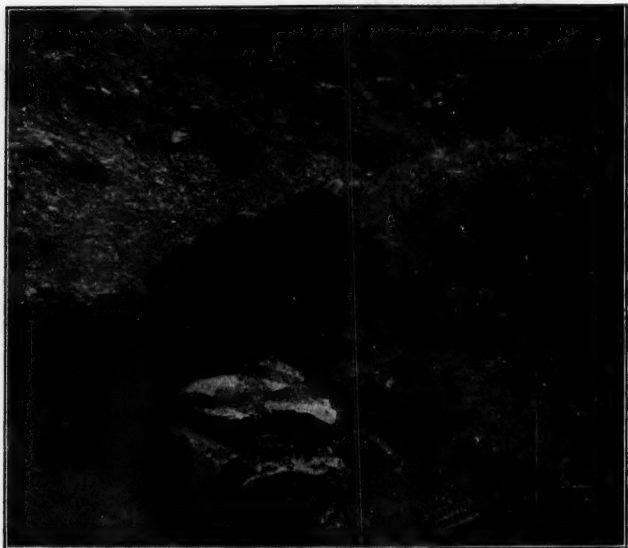
Fig. 7.—View of Cist beneath the Iltyd Cross.

I may add that they rested upon the undisturbed natural soil."

" *Skeleton* A.—I was unable to get out a femur or any other long bone for measuring purposes; but it was obvious that this skeleton related to a tallish person, of somewhat strong build. The vertebræ column and the right femur had been pushed inwards—perhaps on the occasion of the burial of B (Fig. 6). The pelvic bones were much decayed and broken; but the short distance of the undisturbed femur from the sacrum, together with the bold, supraciliary ridges, seemed to me to indicate a

man. The sutures of the skull showed no signs of having welded
—at least on the outer table. They were moderately intricate ;
and, in picking up the fragments, there was not the slightest
coherence along their lines (Fig. 8). Further, the inner side of
the skull exhibited, to some extent, the satiny glossiness which
one associates with youth, rather than old age. The teeth, for
an ancient skeleton, were little worn ; but the wisdom teeth
exhibited about the same amount of wear. There was no sign
of decayed teeth. All these conditions led me to regard the

Fig. 8.—View of Hole where the Iltyd Cross stood.

skeleton as belonging to a man, who died in not later than
middle life—perhaps early middle life.

" *Skeleton* B.—Of this, only the skull was available for exami-
nation ; it was much crushed. I examined the upper pieces
only. The skull looked decidedly youthful. There was no
question as to the open sutures, and the supraciliary ridges were
very slightly developed.

" *Skeletons* C.—Near the left side of the skull A was most of
the shaft of an adult femur (*a*), which undoubtedly belonged to

some remains of pelvic bones, about 5 ins. or 6 ins. to the west of that skull.   Nearer to this skull was the femur (c) and os innominatum (b), and of a child, which seemed to me to also relate to some interment earlier than A; its direction would indicate that the body lay, like the others, with the head to the west.

"The whole of the middle of the trunk of skeleton A had sunk several inches below the level of its upper portion and legs, doubtless owing to the great weight of St. Iltyd's cross-shaft."

Mr. Ward further states that there was no evidence to show that this spot was the original position of the Iltyd Cross.

Mr. Ward, however, did not see the excavation in progress ; and, as the stone itself had been moved prior to his visit, hence he could not see the relative position of the cist B to the cross-shaft.   This, however, I carefully noted when the cross was being removed.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT

BRECON,

On MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1902,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PRYCE-JONES, M.P.

President-Elect.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD GLANUSK.

Local Committee.

Chairman.—THE MAYOR OF BRECON (DAVID POWELL, ESQ.).

Mr. C. W. BEST - - -	Penbryn, Brecon.
Ven. Archdeacon BEVAN	Ely Tower, Brecon.
Rev. E. L. BEVAN -	The Vicarage, Brecon.
Mrs. BRADLEY - -	Cefn Parc, Brecon.
Mr. T. BUTCHER - -	Lion Street, Brecon.
Mr. R. D. CLEASBY -	Penoyre, Brecon.
Rev. J. L. DAVIES	Llanddew Vicarage, Brecon.
Miss M. DAVIES - -	County School for Girls, Brecon
Mrs. DAWSON - -	Hartlington, Burnsall, Yorkshire.
Mr. JOHN DOYLE -	Pendarren, Crickhowell
Mr. T. A. DAVIES -	*Brecon County Times* Office, Brecon.
Mr. DAVID EVANS -	Ffrwdgrech, Brecon.
Rev. Preb. GARNONS-WILLIAMS	Abercamlais, Brecon.
Miss GARNONS-WILLIAMS -	,, ,,
Mr. IVOR JAMES - -	Old Vicarage, Brecon.
Mr. NATHAN JOHN -	County School for Boys, Brecon.
Mr. MOORE-GWYN (High Sheriff)	Dyffryn, Ystradgynlais.
Miss PHILIP MORGAN -	Buckingham Place, Brecon.
Colonel W. L. MORGAN, R.E -	Brynbriallu, Swansea.
Mr. ELLIS OWEN - -	*Brecon and Radnor Express* Office, Brecon.
Rev. J. PRICE - -	Llanveigan Rectory, Brecon.
Mr. R. T. RAIKES -	Treberfydd, Bwlch, R. S. O.
Mr. H. C. RICH - -	Watton, Brecon.
Rev. Chancellor SMITH -	The Castle, Hay.
Mr. HADLEY WATKINS -	Watton, Brecon.
Colonel THOMAS WOOD -	Gwernyfed, Three Cocks, R. S. O.

Hon. Local Treasurer.

Mr. H. E. BRADLEY, National Provincial Bank of England, Brecon.

Hon. Local Secretaries.

Lieut.-Col. R. D. GARNONS-WILLIAMS, Tymawr, Brecon.
Mr. GEORGE HAY, The Watton, Brecon.

General Secretaries of the Association.

Rev. Canon R. TREVOR OWEN, F.S.A., Bodelwyddan Vicarage,
Rhuddlan, R. S. O.
Rev. C. CHIDLOW, M.A., Lawhaden Vicarage, Narberth.

EVENING MEETINGS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1902.

A public reception of the Members of the Association was held in the Parish Hall, at 8 P.M., on behalf of the Local Committee, by the Mayor of Brecon (Mr. David Powell) and Lieut.-Col. R. D. Garnons-Williams.

In rising to welcome the members, the Mayor, as Chairman of the Local Committee, said :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It has fallen to my lot, as Mayor of this ancient and historic town, to offer you a hearty and cordial welcome as members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, on this, the third visit to the county town. Although the cordiality of our welcome cannot well be surpassed as regards the spirit in which it is offered, I much regret that I am one whose tastes and studies for archæology do not in any way qualify me for the duties which devolve on me this evening. When the Society first visited Brecon in 1853, nearly half a century ago, it had been only a few years in existence. Now it has attained a long and honourable period of existence, during which time the aims and objects of the Association have been fulfilled. It has endeavoured by personal investigation and inspection to visit all objects and scenes of historic interest. In this way a record of all objects of antiquity has been made, and this should form a basis for the construction of future history. I think I may safely say, without being unduly partial to my own town and county, that there are few places which surpass it for the natural beauty of its surroundings or the historic interest attached to its varied scenes. I can only express the hope that the weather may prove favourable for the tours of inspection, and that members of the Association on leaving Brecon will be favourably impressed by the purity of its air, and the natural beauty of its surroundings; also that the visit may prove productive of much benefit for the furtherance of the objects which the Association has in view. On behalf of the Local Committee and townspeople generally, I offer you a most hearty and cordial welcome to the town of Brecon.

Lord Glanusk thanked the Mayor and the Local Committee for their hospitality, and for the time and trouble they had given in arranging for the Society the excursions of the next few days—excursions which he hoped they would all enjoy very much. The

Mayor has said he possessed no great archæological lore, and he
(the speaker) was afraid he must admit the same himself.

> "Some men are wise,
> And some are otherwise."

He regretted to include himself in the last category. He again
thanked the Mayor for the welcome he had extended to them on
behalf of one of the most ancient bodies, and one of the most ancient
boroughs—a town whose walls had defended it against attack in
more troublous times than these. On the walls of that room that
night they saw their ancient flag with crest and motto : " Y ddraig
goch," etc., the red dragon on this occasion, apparently, with a
smile on his face, extending the right hand of fellowship for all who
chose to grasp. He thanked the Mayor and the Local Committee
for the way in which they had greeted the Society, and trusted that
this would not be the last—as it was not the first—occasion on
which they would have the honour of receiving the hospitality of
the ancient town of Brecon.

The proceedings concluded with a Conversazione, which was
much enjoyed by the members.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1902.

A Public Meeting was held in the Parish Hall, at 8 P.M., at which
Lord Glanusk delivered the following Presidential Address :—

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It is my pleasant duty to open the
proceedings of this evening, by offering on behalf of the residents in
the county of Brecknock a hearty welcome to the Society of
Cambrian Archæologists.

The limitations of time and distance must of necessity prevent
your seeing all that you would wish to visit. The castle of Builth
and the ancient Siarman Stone are beyond our reach. The castle
and walled town of Hay must remain unvisited. The castle and
town of Crickhowell are, I believe, beyond our compass, while the
curious church of Patricio, with its beautiful screen, rood-altars
in situ, and its font of the eleventh century, fixing the date of the
parish, must be left till you can approach them from a nearer centre.
Still, enough can be seen to give a fair idea of what the district was
before it became a county — of the warfare of long-forgotten
ancestors—their ecclesiastical buildings, their domestic habitations,
and much else worthy of note to those who study the science of
archæology.

MILITARY ANTIQUITIES.

The military antiquities of Brecon form a group not the least
interesting amongst the curiosities of the county.

The Dinas, or primæval fortress of the Britons, was, in every case
within the county of Brecknock, a walled enclosure on the top of a

hill, its size only limited by the extent of the summit, surrounded by a dry wall for the purpose of defence, a diagonal wall sometimes down the hill forming a covered way for entrance or egress, or possibly leading to a spring of water. At one end of the camp, indications of a gate with exterior defences, the interior filled with shallow excavations, some 3 ft. deep. Here the spade will reveal the dwellings of the ancients burrowed into the hillside, probably once roofed with boughs of trees. The tribal residence : a place of protection for the aged, the women, and children, a fold for the cattle, a rallying-point for the warrior.

This county is studded with these rude villages, no longer clearly distinguishable, and somewhat inaccessible to the antiquary ; crowded, no doubt, with wonder-stricken warriors and terrified women, when the civilised legions of Rome marched through the woodland valleys of Siluria.

Issuing from these hill-forts, and falling with sudden rush upon the Roman legions, the Britons met with some success in the earlier years of Roman invasion ; they had but little chance of victory when once the Romans had organised their power.

THE ROMAN ROADS.

Roads have been in all ages the first necessity of military occupation. The English in the nineteenth century have advanced their railway to the north-west frontier of India, are pushing an iron road northward through their new territories of South Africa ; while from the north the rail-head on the bank of the Nile has been carried southward immediately in the rear of our victorious armies.

So the Romans, more than eighteen centuries ago, joined their landing-places in the south with London, and from thence carried a network of roads to the most distant parts of Britain.

Antonine's Itinerary II.—Of these three only concern us. The first leading from London to Uriconium (Wroxeter), a point near Shrewsbury, and thence to Chester and the north ; this was the highway from the capital to North Wales. At Uriconium it was joined by military roads from South Wales ; and, as the Roman legions passed freely between north and south, Uriconium became the objective of the northward road of Brecknock.

Iter. VII.—To approach South Wales from London, the road passed Windsor (Pontibus), and Reading (Calleva), and was, so far, the first stage of a road to Portsmouth.

Iter. XIII.—Beyond Reading the traveller had the choice of two routes : one by Cirencester (Durocernovium), and Glo'ster (Glevum), Ross (Ariconium), Monmouth (Blestium), to Usk (Burrium) to Caerleon, where it joined the alternative route.

Iter. XIV.—This road bifurcated from the one just described about seventeen miles west of Reading, and passing Bath, then called Aquæ Solis, went by Bristol to Abone, a place on the south bank of the Severn, represented by the Severn Tunnel of the present day.

Crossing the Severn by boat, the traveller passed on to Caerleon (Isca), where the alternative route from London had also its terminus. From this point a single line of route led to Caermarthen (Muridunum), at which point our interest ceases.

From Caerleon and Usk another route connected South and North Wales, passing through the modern counties of Hereford and Salop to Wroxeter, said to be Wrekin Castle, the Camp of the Wrekin.

These are the only main military roads it is necessary to bear in mind. Roughly, we may say they represent the routes now followed by the Great Western, the North Western, and the Hereford and Shrewsbury Railways.

Iter. XII.—From Caerleon the coast road ran through Cardiff and Neath to Muridunum (Caermarthen). From Muridunum an important vicinal road follows the Towy River to Llandilo, whence it is shown in the Ordnance Map following the modern road from Swansea to Llandovery, from which place it runs still northward into North Wales.

At or near Llandovery it was joined by another road, the most important we have to deal with—Via Julia Montana ; this led east and west through the whole length of the Vale of Usk, from the source of the river past Brecon to Abergavenny. It connected the camp at Caerbannau with Caermarthen and Abergavenny.

Cardiff to Caerbannau.—To approach the Brecon camp from the Channel is a road which, starting from Cardiff, follows the course of the Taff River northwards. It bifurcates at a point called Dolygaer (the Camp Meadow), south of Pont Twyn Reservoir. The western road follows Taff Fechan in a north-westerly direction ; it probably passed west of the Beacon, down the Tarell Brook to Caerbannau.

The eastern road can still be traced. Crossing Glyn Colwyn above, and to the east of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, it keeps to the top of the hill, finally descending to Talybont, near which place it probably joined the Via Julia Montana, already described, and may have been intended as a short route to Abergavenny.

Neath to Chester.—The last road to be described is the Sarn Helen, or Sarn Lleon, "the Road of the Legion," connecting Neath with Chester, the camp of the legion from which perhaps the road takes its name.

From Neath the road leads along the ridge of Hir Fynydd ("the long mountain") ; it can be traced in places through Blaensenny, at a spot a mile south of Penpont, and occasionally until it arrives at the camp near Brecon.

After passing the Gaer, the route leads to Brecon, and can thence be traced northward up the Valley of the Honddu. A mile above Lower Chapel, it leaves the modern road to Builth, and ascends the mountain, rejoining the road at the summit of the Eppynt, by a mountain inn, Cwm Awen. It follows the Dihonew Brook to Maesmynis, thence probably to Builth, crossing the Wye, and so to

Llanyre, in Radnorshire, where there is a camp, from which the road passes again to the north, its objective being probably Wroxeter.

Caerbannau will be seen to be a spot of considerable importance, the junction of most of the military routes, and very favourable for a camp of permanent occupation.

ROMAN CAMPS.

Roman camps were always arranged on the same plan. The camp at Caerbannau was constructed to contain about 1,500 men.

The fair day's march of a Roman soldier was twenty Roman miles, equivalent to about eighteen miles English. Roman armies never halted, even for a single night, without forming an entrenchment capable of receiving the fighting men, beasts of burden, and baggage. We should, therefore, expect to find on each approach to the camp at Caerbannau, at a spot regulated by the exigencies of mountain travel (but within eighteen miles), a subsidiary entrenchment, good enough, perhaps, for a summer residence, amply sufficient for a night's rest while on the march.

From Brecon to Gobannium is twenty-two miles. This was made two marches, the camp being situate in the valley of Cwmdu, just below the half-way inn of modern days. Carved stones indicate that the camp was permanently occupied. The farmer at Gaer told me that his father had ploughed up "an old Roman in a stone coffin."—What did he do with him? "Ploughed him in again." —Alas!

In the opposite direction, towards Caermarthen, is a camp on Trecastle Hill, about fifteen miles from Caerbannau.

On the Sarn Helen the journey from Neath to Brecon was broken at a camp near the boundary of the county, about sixteen miles from Brecon, and perhaps twelve miles from Neath.

Northwards we find a camp on the rise of Eppynt. Builth would have been an appropriate resting-place; though the Castle field, with its numerous entrenchments, has never been recognised as such. At Llanyre, in Radnorshire, a few miles further, a Roman station is marked on the Ordnance Map, too distant from Brecon to have been covered in a single day.

The last road from Brecon to Cardiff has a station at the Aberdare Hill, fifteen miles from Brecon.

If the right cause for minor entrenchments is that here assigned, they fit into their places in a singularly appropriate manner.

CASTLES OF THE TENTH CENTURY.

The time succeeding the departure of the Romans does not seem to have left any mark on the fortifications of this county. The *Dinas*, already described, was the habitation of a tribe, the Roman Castra the resting-place of an army.

The earliest castles are of more domestic character: for the accommodation of the lord and his household, for the protection of

his tenants, and for the safe-keeping in war time of their flocks and herds. The earliest of these works are said to date from the ninth and tenth centuries. They were thus constructed : first was thrown up a cone of earth, from 12 ft. to 20 ft. in height, the soil being obtained from the contents of a circumscribing ditch. Connected with the mound is usually an inclosure or base-court, more or less rounded. This inclosure also had its bank and ditch on its outward face, the rear resting on the ditch of the mound. The mound and outer bank carried palisades.

Where the base-court is of moderate area, as at Builth, its platform is often slightly elevated by the addition of part of the contents of the ditch.

The mound at Builth stands on the edge of a natural steep above the Wye. Here the ditch is discontinued.

The reason for placing the mound at one side was to allow of the concentration of lodgings and stable, and to make the mound form part of the exterior defences of the place. Builth is a small but characteristic fortress of this kind. Mounds may also be seen at Brecon, Crickhowell, and Bronllys. That timber was the usual building material is shown by the Welsh law that tenants were to attend for repair or rebuilding, each with his axe in his hand.

NORMAN CASTLES.

It was in the eleventh century that the Normans adopted a more permanent fortress, and the old-fashioned structure of timber began to be replaced by walls and towers of stone. No military masonry has been discovered in Wales of a date prior to the Norman Conquest. At first, the Normans used two classes of fortress. Where a castle was built in a new position, they employed masonry. Where the site was old, they were content to repair the existing works of timber, leaving to a more convenient season the building of a more permanent structure.

When Bernard de Newmarch entered Brecknock, towards the end of the eleventh century, he found the earthworks of Brecon and Builth already existing, and occupied them with fortresses of a Norman character. At Brecon he established his strong and capacious castle, of which the mound and much of the masonry can still be seen. The country was parcelled out amongst his followers ; thirteen castles represent the number of his knights. The essential feature is a keep, standing at one corner of a triangular court, with a curtained wall, strengthened by bastion towers at the corners. The minor details will be best described by local antiquaries upon the spot.

PERORATION.

Such are the ancient and mediæval structures of offence and defence. Happily, the necessity for camp and castle has passed away. Your Society may journey through the length and breadth

of the land, encountering no danger that need cause a flutter in the most timid heart. With the fortress of ancient days you will have the opportunity of comparing the hospitable hearth of the modern mansion, and may be sure of finding in each locality you may visit the hearty welcome which it has been my duty this evening to offer, in the name of the people of Brecknock, to the Cambrian Archæological Society.

After the President had been cordially thanked for his Address, the following papers were read :—

"The Early Settlers of Brecon." By Prof. E. Anwyl.
"The Exploration of Clegyr Voia." By the Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
"Roman Forts in South Wales." By F. Haverfield, F.S.A.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1902.

On this day there was no Evening Meeting.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1902.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the Parish Hall. The following Report was read by the Senior General Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1902.

The Journal.—The following papers have been published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, between July, 1901, and July, 1902 :—

Prehistoric Period.

"Wanten Dyke." By J. M. E. Lloyd.
"Prehistoric Interments near Cardiff." By J. Ward.
"Camps and Earthworks of the Newtown District." By D. R. Thomas.
"Crug-yr-Avon." By J. Griffith.
"Cairn and Sepulchral Cave at Gop." By W. Boyd Dawkins.
"The Chevron and its Derivatives." By J. R. Allen.

Romano-British Period.

No papers.

Early Christian Period.

No papers.

Mediæval Period.

Sir S. R. Glynne's "Notes on the Older Welsh Churches." By D. R. Thomas. (Completed).
"Dolforwyn Castle." By R. Williams.
"The Oldest Parish Registers in Pembrokeshire." By J. Phillips.
"The Church of Llanfihangel Glyn-Myfyr." By Harold Hughes.
"Flintshire Subsidy Roll, 1592." By D. R. Thomas.
"Old Farm-Houses near St. David's." By J. R. Allen.
"Discoveries at Llangendeirne Church." By T. P. Clark.
"Notes on Old Llandaff." By G. E. Halliday.

It is much to be regretted that although discoveries of Roman remains of great importance have been made at Caersws, Cardiff,

Gellygaer, and Caerwent, no account of them has been sent for publication in the *Journal*.

The following works on Welsh history, folk-lore, and antiquities, have been received for review.

"Celtic Folk-lore, Welsh and Manx." By J. Rhys. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1901.)

"Cardiff Records," vols. ii. and iii. By J. H. Matthews. (London, Elliot Stock, 1900-1901.)

"Notes on the History and Text of our Early English Bible and its Translation into Welsh. By G. L. Owen.

"A List of those who did Homage and Fealty to the First English Prince of Wales, in A.D. 1301. By E. Owen. (Privately Printed.)

"Portfolio of Photographs of the Cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvon. By J. E. Griffith. (Bangor, 1900.)

"Diocesan Histories, Llandaff." By E. J. Newell. (London, S.P.C.K., 1902.)

"History of Neath Abbey." By W. de G. Birch. (Neath, J. E. Richards, 1901.)

"Ewenny Priory." By Col. J. P. Turbervill. (London, Elliot Stock, 1901.)

"Life and Times of Griffith Jones of Llanddowror." By David Jones. (London, S.P.C.K., 1902.)

"Life and Work of Bishop Richard Davies, and William Salesbury." By D. R. Thomas. (Oswestry, Caxton Press, 1902.)

Several other books on Welsh subjects have been issued during the past year, but we regret that, as their authors or publishers have not sent review copies to the editor, he is unable to enumerate them.

The "Archæological Notes" in the *Journal* might be made fuller and more interesting if the Editor were better supported by the Local Secretaries.

Mr. Harold Hughes and Mr. G. E. Halliday have sent early information about recent discoveries and contemplated vandalism, and thus rendered good service to the cause of Welsh archæology.

The illustrations for the *Journal* continue to be satisfactorily produced by Mr. Worthington G. Smith and Mr. A. E. Smith. The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Harold Hughes, Mr. G. E. Halliday, and Mr. W. G. Smith, for gratuitous work in making drawings to illustrate papers in the *Journal*. A large number of photographs of Bronze-Age urns in the British Museum, and the museums at Devizes and Welshpool, have been taken by the aid of the Special Illustration Fund of £10 a year.

The Index to the volume of the *Journal* for 1901 has been compiled by the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A., for which gratuitous help the Association is greatly obliged.

Index to the Fifth Series of the Archæologia Cambrensis.—Mr. Francis Green's *Index* has been ready for publication for some months, and awaits the decision of the General Meeting as to what is to be done with it.

Preservation and Destruction of Ancient Monuments.—The attention of the members should be specially directed to the good work being done by the Pembrokeshire Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, as reported in the January number of the *Journal.* It seems desirable that others should follow the admirable example thus set by the premier county of the Principality.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Cross-shaft of Samson Iltyd and Ebisar, at Llantwit Major, has now been placed with all the other pre-Norman inscribed and sculptured stones inside the old western church, where they no longer run any risk of damage from the effects of the weather or ignorant vandalism. A full account of the removal, by Mr. G. E. Halliday, F.R.I.B.A., appears in the present number of the *Journal.*

Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., informs us that the series of casts of pre-Norman crosses and inscribed stones of Wales, being made under his direction by Mr. Clarke, of Llandaff, for the Cardiff Museum, is nearly complete as regards Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire. When this work is concluded, in the course of a year or two, Cardiff will possess a gallery of early Welsh sculpture of national importance, which will be a fitting climax to the labours of the late Prof. J. O. Westwood in the past, and Principal John Rhŷs in the present.

No very flagrant example of the destruction of ancient remains in Wales during the past year has come under notice, but Basingwerk Abbey appears to be falling into ruin through neglect.

Recent Discoveries.—The finding of a hoard of eighteen bronze axe-heads on the Tanyglanau Mountain, Montgomeryshire, in June last, and the subsequent dispersal of the specimens, calls attention to the necessity of devising some means for preventing such objects from falling into the hands of persons who do not understand their true scientific value. Two of the axe-heads in question were exhibited in the window of a draper's shop in Machynlleth, belonging to Mr. W. M. Jones.

The Llantwit Major hoard of bronze implements is, we understand, still in private hands, and the specimens have been nicely polished up so as to produce a better decorative effect.

The Limoges Enamel from Penmon.—The following letter, from the Rev. H. M. Ellis, has been received by the Committee :

"Exbury Rectory, Southampton,
"June 13th, 1902.

"Dear Sir,—I have in my possession a Limoges Enamel, found at the restoration of Penmon Church, by my father, the late Rev. P. Constable Ellis. I desire to present it to Penmon through your Society, if your Society will undertake for its being put in a case or frame and fixed in Penmon Church, and will also make a note of

the matter in the Society's *Journal*, with a view to preventing its disappearance through carelessness.

" I am, yours truly,

" H. M. ELLIS."

The enamelled plaque, which has been described and illustrated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Ser. III, vol. i, p. 42, is about two inches square. It has been handed over to the Editor temporarily by the Rev. H. M. Ellis. We recommend that, with the assent of the Rector of Penmon, Mr. Ellis's kind offer should be accepted, and that Mr. Harold Hughes be asked to design a suitable frame for the relic, and superintend its fixing in the church.

Preservation of Tre Ceiri, Carnarvonshire.— On the 7th May, 1901, a meeting of the Committee for the preservation of Tre Ceiri was held in the rooms of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, Chancery Lane, London.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Romilly Allen, seconded by Colonel Morgan, and carried unanimously :—" That the plan of Tre Ceiri be completed by Mr. Harold Hughes, with the additions of sections and photographs ; that these should be published, and the attention of the British Government and of the Welsh people be called to the desirability of providing funds for preserving Tre Ceiri as a National monument."

The survey was proceeded with last summer, attention being chiefly given to the ground outside the south-west entrance.

It is intended to continue the work this autumn.

It would be a great thing if the site were sufficiently explored to ascertain the age of the remains. There is no reason that work of this nature should be delayed till the survey is completed.

The Funds of the Association.—The unexpected death of our late excellent Treasurer, Mr. Lloyd Griffith, last Christmas, locked up the funds of the Association for twelve months ; but as the Senior General Secretary had some subscriptions in hand, and others would soon be due, he was asked to undertake the Treasurership for the interval, until a new one was appointed. To this he readily acceded, and by that means the liabilities of the Association have been met without any further inconvenience. He will submit his Statement of Accounts to your consideration.

The careful and satisfactory management of the funds, by the late Treasurer, for so many years, claims the grateful acknowledgment of the Association, and the Committee have expressed to his orphan daughter their sense of his good services and their own loss, and their hearty sympathy with her in her bereavement.

Excavations in Wales.—Mr. Baring-Gould having obtained permission to explore the site of Ty Gwyn, near St. David's, and subsequently that of Clegyr Voia also, applied for the sanction of the Association to undertake it ; and requested that some of our

members should be nominated to cooperate with him, and also hoped that a grant would be made for the furtherance of the work.

The Dean of St. David's, the Canon in residence, Mr. Edward Laws, and Mr. Chidlow were named on the committee, and consented to act; but were unable to do so at the time required.

The Chairman of Committee had previously replied to Mr. Baring-Gould that he had little doubt the Association would make him a grant for the purpose specified. He has completed the work, and will give an account of the exploration. The sum he asks for is only £3 10s., and we recommend that the General Meeting shall allow the same.

The New Treasurer.—Your Committee recommend that Col. Morgan be asked to accept the office of Treasurer, in succession to Mr. Lloyd Griffith.

Losses of the Association through Death.—The Association has to regret the loss through death of one of its earliest members; one who had filled for a short time the office of General Secretary for South Wales, had often helped the Association with his purse, was honoured as a Vice-President, and had been chosen for the Presidential Chair during the Jubilee Meeting of the Association, held at Aberystwith in September, 1896, Mr. Frederick Lloyd-Philipps.

Sir S. Glynne's "Welsh Churches".—Sir Stephen Glynne's "Notes on the Earlier Welsh Churches" have now been completed. Fifty extra copies have been printed in consecutive form for separate publication, and these are now offered to the Association by Archdeacon Thomas, on the condition that he is refunded the six guineas paid by him to redeem them, and four guineas for postage and other expenses: ten guineas in all.

Election of Officers, Members of Committee, and Members.—The Committee propose that the Rev. Preb. Garnons-Williams, and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, be made Vice-Presidents of the Association.

The retiring Members of Committee are A. N. Palmer, Esq., Egerton G. B. Phillimore, Esq., and Thos. Mansel Franklen, Esq. The Committee propose the re-election of A. N. Palmer, Esq., and Thos. Mansel Franklen, Esq., and also the election of the Rev. John Fisher, B.D., and the Rev. E. J. Newell, M.A.

The following is the list of Members who have joined the Association since the issue of the last Report, and who now await the formal confirmation of their election.

ENGLAND.	Proposed by
George Behrens, Esq., Fallowfield, Manchester	Mrs. Johnes.
F. B. Bond, Esq., St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol	Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
Ernest A. Ebblewhite, Esq., F.S.A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London	Canon R. Trevor Owen.
Miss Jones, Welsh Girls' School, Ashford, Kent	Rev. C. Chidlow.

NORTH WALES.

	Proposed by
Col. O. Ll. G. Evans, Broom Hall, Chwilog, R.S.O.	Canon R. Trevor Owen.
William B. Halhed, Esq., Brynderwyn, Llanrwst.	
J. Herbert Roberts, Esq., M.P., Bryngwenallt, Abergele	A. Foulkes Roberts, Esq.
The Rev. Thomas Lloyd, The Vicarage, Rhyl .	L. S. Roberts, Esq.
The Rev. T. H. Vaughan, Glyndyfrdwy Vicarage, Llangollen . . .	L. S. Roberts, Esq.
E. Morris, Esq., H.M.I.S., Wrexham . .	L. S. Roberts, Esq.
W. A. Foster, Esq., Glyn Menai, Bangor .	

SOUTH WALES.

Breconshire:

Charles W. Best, Esq., Penbryn, Brecon.	Rev. Preb. Garnons-Williams.
J. A. Jebb, Esq., Watton Mount, Brecon .	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Rev. P. W. Green, B.A., Llywel Vicarage, Trecastle	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Miss Philip Morgan, Buckingham House, Brecon.	Lord Glanusk.
Garnons - Williams, Lieut. - Colonel, R.D., Ty Mawr, Brecon . .	Rev. Preb. Garnons-Williams.
Rev. John Price, M.A., Llanfeigan Rectory, Brecon . . .	Rev. H. Kirkhouse.
Hadley Watkins, Esq., 33, The Watton, Brecon .	H. W. Williams, Esq.

Cardiganshire:

The Rev. H. Meredith Williams, Lledrod Vicarage.

Carmarthenshire:

Shipley Lewis, Esq., Solicitor, Llandilo .	J. F. Hughes, Esq.
Birch Jones, Esq., Llandilo . .	J. F. Hughes, Esq.

Glamorganshire:

W. D. James, Esq., The Linden, Cardiff .	
Rev. M. H. Jones, 6, Martin Terrace, Abercynon.	Edgar Jones, Esq.
Mrs. Wayne Morgan, Maesycoed, Pontypridd .	Herbert Kirkhouse, Esq.
Rev. W. M. Morris, The Parsonage, Abergwynfi .	H. W. Williams, Esq.
T. Aneuryn Rees, Esq., 11, Courtland Terrace, Merthyr Tydfil . . .	C. Wilkins, Esq.
John E. Richards, Esq., Journalist, Neath .	Rev. C. Chidlow.
H. M. Thompson, Esq., Whitley Batch, Llandaff .	Rev. C. Chidlow.
J. L. Wheatley, Esq., Town Clerk, Cardiff .	Rev. C. Chidlow.

Pembrokeshire:

Arthur H. Thomas, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Haverfordwest	H. W. Williams, Esq.

Radnorshire:

George Griffiths, Esq., *Standard* Office, Llandrindod	Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.

Place of Meeting for 1903.—The Committee recommend that Portmadoc be chosen as the place of meeting for 1903.

The adoption of the Annual Report of the Association was proposed by Mr. Alfred Lloyd, F.R.C.S., seconded by Mr. H. W. Williams, and carried unanimously.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1902.

A public meeting was held in the Parish Hall, at which the following papers were read.

"Brychan Brycheiniog." By the Rev. J. Fisher, B.D., and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

"Brecon Castle." By Mr. John Lloyd.

"The Forgotten Sanctuaries of Brecon." By Miss Philip Morgan.

The President moved a hearty vote of thanks to all who had been so kind as to read or to write papers for discussion during the week. His lordship made special mention of the two ladies—Mrs. Dawson who had attended all the excursions, and whose great knowledge had imparted to them most interesting information ; and Miss Philip Morgan, to whose charming paper and speech, delivered in most musical tones, he had listened with the greatest admiration. She had given him " a dig " in what she had said as to the vanished cross from the hedge on the Greenway side of the road by Peterstone ; but he must say, in his own behalf, that he never saw that cross, and did not even know where it stood. With regard to what Miss Philip Morgan had said as to the preservation of these ancient monuments, he was glad to say that the present Bishop of St. David's had requested the churchwardens to make a list of this and other ecclesiastical property in their several parishes, which would doubtless protect them against loss in future. In the course of their wanderings the last few days they had found more than one instance of what he must call absolute vandalism, where ancient monuments and buildings of the county had been destroyed for purposes as trivial as the mind of man could conceive. This, however, was now made a question of politics, the Government from time to time making provision for the preservation of public property ; and he believed it to be the duty not only of the nation, but of every individual, to preserve the monuments handed down to us by our forefathers.

Mr. Romilly Allen, in seconding, said the papers on the present occasion had risen decidedly above the ordinary average, and he desired to express his great appreciation of Miss Philip Morgan's paper.

The motion was warmly adopted.

A resolution of condolence with the representatives of the late Mr. Lloyd Philipps, Vice-President of the Society, was passed on the motion of Archdeacon Thomas, seconded by Col. Gwynne Hughes (Glancothy).

Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A., said he was sure that it would be the wish and desire of the members of the Society and their friends who had joined in the week's excursions to acknowledge the services of, and thank, the local secretaries to whom they were so deeply indebted. The thorough knowledge of the locality possessed

by Colonel Garnons-Williams had enabled him to take them most beautiful drives through this charming country, which all had so much enjoyed, whilst his knowledge of antiquities had made their visits to the various churches and places of very great interest.

Mr. Edward Owen seconded, and the resolution was passed with acclamation.

Colonel R. D. Garnons-Williams, in reply, remarked that he was very much better at organising than at speaking; but he should like to say that all the thanks were certainly not due to himself or to his co-secretary, Mr. Hay, though they had, of course, taken their share of the work. The committee whom they represented had taken a great deal of trouble in working out the programme and in carrying out the arrangements ; and he assumed that it was as representatives of the committee that he and his co-secretary received this vote of thanks. He was very glad that the arrangements had proved satisfactory, and that the meeting had been successful from that point of view. It could not help being successful from the point of view of the objects of interest to be seen, for this county, as they knew, was full of such objects; while those who had been asked to contribute papers responded with alacrity at short notice, and their services had been most useful and valuable. The work of the secretaries had been quite free from difficulty. Wherever they had gone to ask for hospitality, or for papers, they had been received with open arms—everybody seemed ready to welcome them, and to do everything they could to make the visit a pleasant one. It was a great pleasure to all of them to know that their efforts had been successful. He felt that there was a great deal more for the Society to see in this district, and he hoped it would not be another thirty years before they came back to Brecon. In concluding his remarks, Colonel Garnons-Williams thanked Mr. Best for kindly conducting the excursion on Wednesday, when he was called away.

It was proposed by Mr. Meuric Lloyd, duly seconded, and resolved with great cordiality, that the best thanks of the Society be given to those who had so liberally dispensed hospitality during the visit. The speaker affirmed that the members never had experienced greater kindness, and the hospitality was the more appreciated from the entertainers having been at such pains to make everybody feel thoroughly at home.

Lady Hille-Johnes moved a vote of thanks to the Vicar of Brecon for the free use of the Parish Hall, and to the ladies of the Church House County Club, for placing their rooms at the disposal of the Society.

The motion was seconded by the General Secretary, and carried unanimously.

Archdeacon Thomas proposed the cordial thanks of the Association to the President. As rather an old member of the Association

it had been his privilege, he said, to see many presidents occupy that honoured chair, but he did not think they had ever been favoured with one who had taken so high interest in their work and excursions, in their arrangements and in the success of their meetings : one who himself was well stored not only with general knowledge, but with local knowledge of the most serviceable kind, and who, occupying the highest position in this county, would be a guarantee for the preservation of the great monuments it had been their privilege to see.

The resolution was duly seconded, and adopted with acclamation.

The President returned thanks. He said that personally he had been put to no trouble whatever, as the whole thing had been taken out of his hands by Colonel Garnons-Williams, and those who acted with him. He (Lord Glanusk) concurred in every word that had been said as to their and the local committee's efforts, and among other people to whom he should like to express his thanks was the contractor for the conveyances. He did not suppose that a hundred people, taken about the country, had ever been better served than the Society on this occasion by Mr. Dix, of Merthyr, whose horses were exceedingly good, and the drivers uniformly civil and obliging.

The President announced that the Association had elected two new Vice-Presidents—Mr. Baring-Gould, the well-known archaeologist, and a man of great learning; and their old friend, the Rev. Prebendary Garnons-Williams. By the election of Mr. Garnons-Williams a great compliment and honour had been paid to the county.

Lord Glanusk made use of these parting words :- " We have had a most enjoyable week. We have listended to many words of wisdom from persons of great knowledge, and you leave me with a greater interest in the county in which I live than I have ever had before."

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

YSTRAD YW: ITS ORIGINAL SITUATION. — Of the cantrefs and commotes of Wales some take their names from leading physical characteristics, such as Arfon, Nant Conwy, Dyffryn Clwyd, Ystrad Alun, Deuddwr, Dengleddyf, and Glyn Rhondda. A large number are clearly derived from personal names, such as Meirionydd, Rhufoniog, Gwynllwg, Cydweli (Cadwal), Catheiniog (Cathen), Gwerthrynion (Gwrtheyrn), and Edeyrnion. There is a third class, which can only be explained on the supposition that the district took its title from some principal centre within it, which was either the residence of the chief or the meeting-place of the community. To this class belong not only such obvious instances as the cantrefs of Môn (Aberffraw, Cemais, Rhosyr) and the commotes of Tegeingl (Rhuddlan, Prestatyn, Cownsillt), but others also, in which the facts are obscured through the disappearance of the name in its original application. It cannot be doubted that Cemais in Dyfed, Geneu'r Glyn and Pennardd in Ceredigion, Caer Einion, Rhiwlallt, Tindaethwy, Ystum Anner, were, first of all, names of places before they were used to designate fairly large districts; and if the place so styled could be in each case identified, something would be done to elucidate the early history of the Welsh territorial divisions.

One of the names of this class is Ystrad Yw. At first sight it appears to belong to the first group mentioned, that of names which are at once explained on consideration of the natural features of the district. But the resemblance to such forms as Ystrad Tywi and Ystrad Alun is deceptive. In this south-eastern corner of Brecknock, the only valley important enough to give its name to the whole region is that of the Usk, and Ystrad Wysg is a form nowhere to be found. Nor may we follow Theophilus Jones in his bold alteration of Ystrad Yw into Ystrad Wy, "the vale of waters,"[1] for this form also is entirely without authority. Hence what we have to look for ·is some spot within the limits of the historical Ystrad Yw, where the name finds ready explanation, and where a primitive centre may be supposed to have stood.

It is perhaps as well to say that in this enquiry we need not concern ourselves about Roman roads. Ystrad cannot be derived from the Latin *Strātum* or *Strāta*, which in modern Welsh would yield "Ystrod," but is from a cognate Celtic root which has the vowel short, and denotes, not the levelled road, but the level "Strath," or valley-bottom.[2] A tract of alluvial land, such as is to be found at Ystrad, near Denbigh, Ystrad Gynlais, and Ystrad Meurig, is what must be kept in the mind's eye in our endeavour to trace Ystrad Yw to its origin.

[1] *History of Breconshire*, p. 378 of the reprint of 1898.
[2] Whitley Stokes, *Urkeltischer Sprachschatz*, p. 313 ; Loth, *Mots Latins dans les Langues Brittoniques*, p. 217 ; Phillimore, *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. xi, p. 150.

As to the bounds of the district so called (which was probably at one time a cantref, though it is nowhere explicitly described as such), they offer no special difficulty. It was one of the districts claimed in the twelfth century for the diocese of Llandaff, and the limits of the diocese as enlarged by this and other claims are so described in the *Liber Landavensis* (pp. 42 and 134 of the edition of 1893), as to show that Ystrad Yw was parted from the rest of Brycheiniog by the river Crawnon, Buckland Hill, and a line which ran thence to the source of the Grwyne. It was, in fact, identical with the modern hundred of Crickhowel, which was in Leland's time the hundred of "Estradewe,"[1] and which includes the eight parishes of Llanfihangel Cwm Du, Llangynidr, Llangattock, Crickhowel, Llanelly, Llangeneu, Llanbedr Ystrad Yw and Partrishow.[2] At an early period, perhaps before the time of the Norman occupation of Brycheiniog, Ystrad Yw was divided into two commotes or lordships, sometimes known as Ystrad Yw Uchaf and Ystrad Yw Isaf,[3] but also as Eglwys Iail and Crug Hywel,[4] from two well-known places within them ; well known, that is to say, at the time, for the site of Eglwys Iail has not been satisfactorily determined.[5] Henceforth, there is a disposition to limit the name Ystrad Yw to the western division, which was held by the lord of Brecknock by Picard and his descendants[6]; but the name Llanbedr Ystrad Yw, and the inclusion by the *Liber Landavensis* in "Istratyu," not only of "lannpetyr," but also of "merthir issiu," *i.e.*, Partrishow (p. 279), leaves no doubt as to the extent of the original district.

The key to the name is to be found, I believe, in that of a farm, situated about half a mile south of Bwlch, on the main road from Brecon to Crickhowel. In the new 1-in. Ordnance Map (Sheet 214) it appears as Llygadwy ; but Theophilus Jones, in a passing reference (p. 417), calls it Llygadyw, and on the occasion of our Association's visit to the district in August last, I ascertained, by a wayside enquiry, that the local pronunciation is Llygad Yw. The information was all the more valuable in that it was followed by a little amateur etymology, connecting the name with "ywen," a

[1] Jones, *Breconshire*, p. 382.

[2] These parishes also form the joint manor of Tretower and Crickhowel (Appendix M to Report of Welsh Land Commission).

[3] Peniarth MS. 147, as printed in vol. i, Pt. II, of Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans's *Report on MSS. in the Welsh Language.*

[4] See the lists of cantrefs and commotes in the *Myvyrian Archaiology, The Red Book of Hergest* (ed. Evans, vol. ii, p. 410); Hengwrt MS. 34 (*Cymmrodor*, vol. ix, p. 330) ; and Leland's *Itinerary* (v. 19).

[5] Jones (*Breconshire*, p. 424) says that the brook which flows past Llangynidr Church is called Iail, and he fixes Eglwys Iail accordingly here. But in Peniarth MS. 147 (*Report*, p. 918) "Llan Fair a Chynydr" and "Eglwys Iail" are separately mentioned ; and this appears to be also the case in the "Taxatio" of Pope Nicholas, though "Sco Kened" may possibly be Aberysgir.

[6] Picard was one of the original donors to Brecon Priory ; see the charter of 1104 to 1106 in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. xiv, pp. 142, 143. A charter of his grandson, John Picard (*ibid.*, p. 168), shows that the gift was of land and tithes in "Stradewi."

yew tree, and thus satisfying me that there had been no attempt to alter it to its present form in the interests of a connection with Ystrad Yw. Now, at Llygad Yw a little stream takes its rise, which flows east for about two miles over level country, and finally falls into the Rhiangoll, in a true "strath" or "ystrad," close to the castle and village of Tretower. Its name is given by Theophilus Jones as "Ewyn" (pp. 416, 417), which looks like an attempt to improve upon "Yw," and at any rate requires confirmation before it can be accepted as the ancient name of the streamlet. My informant could not give me any distinctive name of the brook : a kind of ignorance which, unhappily for antiquaries, is not uncommon.

The use of "llygad" (eye) to denote the source of a stream is by by no means uncommon. The Rheidol takes its rise in Llyn Llygad Rheidol, beneath the crags of Plynlimmon. "Licat arganhell" appears in the *Liber Landavensis* (p. 173), "arganhell" being shown by another passage (p. 75) to be the name of a stream. In the *Mirabilia* of Nennius (p. 217 of Mommsen's edition), reference is made to "fontem qui cognominatur Licat Anir," and as the place is said to be in "Ercing" (Archenfield), and the texts seem to allow us to read "Amir," we have probably to do with the source of the Gamber ("Gamber Head" in modern maps), which is often "Amir" in the *Liber Landavensis*. Llygad Yw itself is mentioned, though not by that name, in a document drawn up in 1234, included in the Cartulary of Brecon Priory, and printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. xiii, p. 283. The situation of the land of Bernard Fychan is indicated, and mention is made of a brook which "descendit a *fonte subtus Boghlek* versus villam de Straddewy." This brook can be none other than the Yw or Ewyn, for "Boghlek," or to give the better form found on p. 285, "Bochelet," is Buckland, first found in the *Liber Landavensis* (pp. 42, 134) in the name "Llech Bychlyd."[1]

Thus the original Ystrad Yw is the little vale in which stands the Roman fort of Y Gaer, and which merges into that of the Rhiangoll at Tretower. It will thus seem quite natural that Llanfihangel Cwm Du should figure in the "Taxatio" of Pope Nicholas (p. 273) as "ecclesia de Stratden" (= Stratdeu), and that Tretower should in the older records be "villa Stradewi."[2] But whether the Welsh lords of the district had a fortress at Tretower itself, bearing the name Ystrad Yw, or whether their home was in a different quarter of the valley, must be left for the present an open question.

[1] The west gate of Tretower was known as Porth Bychlyd : see a charter of Roger Pichard the second in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. xiv, p. 221— "quamdam partem terre mee apud Stretdewi iuxta portam occidentalem que dicitur *Porta Boket.*"

[2] The charters in the Brecon cartulary invariably have this parasitic *i* at the end of the name, but no inference need be drawn from this, save that non-Welsh clerks, having once got hold of a Welsh name by the wrong end, were, as in the classical instance of "Gannoc" for Degannwy, exceedingly slow to give up their error.

J. E. LLOYD.